

Where Electricity Goes There Goes The I. B. E. W.

# CONVENTION



INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS A F of L



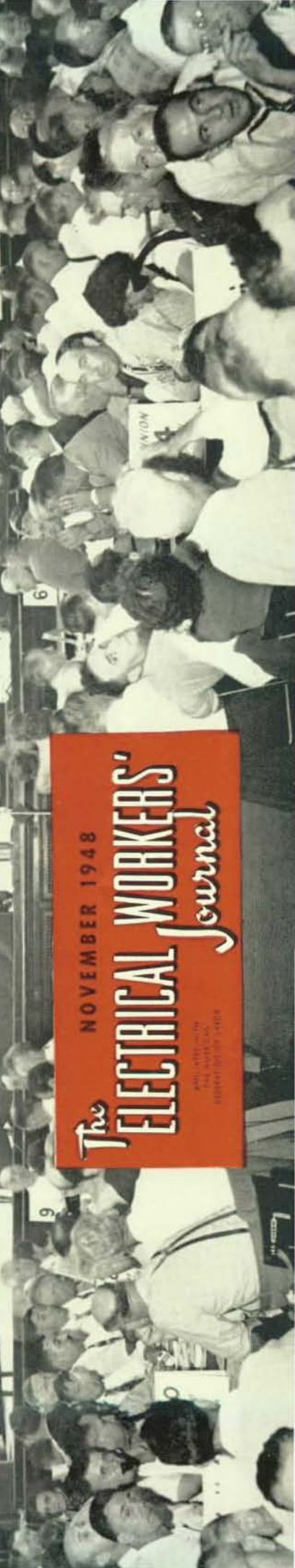
A Tribute to the Memory of Those Great and Loyal  
Pioneers of the Brotherhood who Unselfishly Gave Their  
All for the Betterment of the Worker in our Industry



NOVEMBER 1948

## The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

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# Let Labor's Voice Be Heard

**I**N RECENT weeks, you have heard many reasons why you must vote November 2. The pleas by leaders of the labor movement for a record labor vote have been almost unprecedented in union history.

If you are sincerely concerned over the future of your union, your standard of living, your rights as a worker, you have become determined that nothing will keep you from the polls November 2.

For most of us in the labor movement, the approaching elections are the most important in our memory. It is no exaggeration to say that the entire nation will be watching the polls to see "if labor can deliver."

Labor took a beating at the hands of the 80th Congress. Don't let anybody tell you otherwise.

Unions were insulted and enchained by a law which ripped away gains representing years of work and sacrifice by our movement. A majority of the Congress laughed at labor's appeals to check living costs and to pass a decent housing bill.

Labor took a resounding slap in the face.

On November 2, if labor doesn't fight back at the polls, the men who humiliated us once will take it as an indication that we have turned our other cheek.

The combined votes of this nation's workers can be blended into a commanding voice at the polls. That voice can tell labor's enemies to go home and instruct friends of workers to assume control of our government.

Whether the voice speaks—and speaks loud enough—depends on each individual worker and his ballot.

Don't let labor down—let its voice be heard November 2!

*H. W. Tracy*



# The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

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November, 1948



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# Convention Highlights Described

## *Hard Work of the Delegates And Interesting Speeches By Distinguished Guests Characterized 23rd Meet- ing of the Organization*

**D**ELEGATES to the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W. in Atlantic City, working in that city's famous September weather, accomplished a job that marked the meeting a signal success.

Delegates at all times buckled down seriously to the work of the convention. This was indeed a serious and hard-working group.

What follows is not intended to be a comprehensive story of the convention (that story is contained in the official minutes, copies of which the delegates took home with them) but merely a round-up of some of the daily highlights. Elsewhere in these pages will be found the text of remarks made to the convention by some of its guest speakers.

With Louis P. Marcianite, presi-

dent of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and member of the International Executive Council, presiding, the convention opened at 10 a. m., September 13, in the Atlantic City Auditorium. A moving invocation by the Rev. Harvey Bennett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, opened the morning session, and following this short welcoming addresses were given by Joseph S. Milligan, chief of the Electrical Bureau, Atlantic City; Vincent J. Murphy, mayor of Newark and secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Harry C. Harper, Commissioner, Department of Labor, State of New Jersey; Ernest Eger, representing the electrical contractors of Atlantic City; and Bayard L. England, general manager of the Atlantic City Electric Company.

### **Tracy Before Convention**

D. W. Tracy, International President, was then presented by Chairman Marcianite and in a 20-minute address described the dilemma labor finds itself in as a result of restrictive anti-labor laws in the

states and the national Taft-Hartley Law.

"Frankly, candidly and without fear of consequence, it is my purpose to warn all of you that the Taft-Hartley Act is intended to weaken the strength of organized labor through restriction of united effort," Brother Tracy said. "Those promoting and those seeking to perpetuate the objects of the Taft-Hartley Act are guilty of damnable assault upon the liberties of free men and upon the so-called American way of life, about which they hypocritically boast, to a degree second only to the desires of Communism, which they condemn.

"Fortunately, it can be truthfully said that there are in this country men who are not enrolled in Labor's ranks, men who are employers, men who are industrialists, men who are bankers, who do not see eye to eye with those advancing the objects of the Taft-Hartley Act and similar anti-labor legislation. Some of these men are opposed to such legislation because they see in it the restriction of the effective operation of labor organizations to



B. L. ENGLAND  
*Atlantic City Electric Co.*



LOUIS P. MARCIANTE  
*Temporary Convention Chairman*



THE REV. HARVEY BENNETT  
*Gives Opening Invocation*



the detriment of society in its entirety. Others, no doubt, are opposed to such legislation because they see in it the first of a series of stepping-stones leading to the destruction of their freedoms, in the professional, business and financial fields. However, to their credit it must be said such men have a true perspective of what is to become of the real American way of life, if such legislation is to be permitted to tarnish and stain the fair emblem of American principles.

### "We Cannot Rest"

"We cannot afford to rest on our laurels. We cannot accomplish results by merely brooding over the seriousness of the situation. Neither can we do the job that is ours to do by practicing the too general custom of 'letting George do it.' It behooves each and every one of us to ourselves labor for the election to office of representatives who want and will work for the rights of economic justice. It is our job to stimulate the efforts in this direction by every fellow worker at the work bench, in the power house, on the transmission line or wherever he may be employed to activate himself in every effort in the political field to safeguard our



**JAMES GALLAGHER**  
*Oldest Living Member, from Local Union 1, St. Louis, Mo.*

liberties and perpetuate those liberties for posterity."

Rousing applause was given Mr. Tracy at the conclusion of his address. A short time later, the delegates again were brought to their feet when Frank W. Jacobs, Vice President of the Eleventh District, introduced to the convention Brother James Gallagher, one of

the ten original members of the I. B. E. W. Brother Gallagher, 79 years old and holder of Card No. 6, told the delegates:

"I am no orator, I cannot talk very much. I am very proud of all the children I have here that were raised from that union. I am certainly proud to see such a large audience here. It was an organization of 10 men at that time. I know I can't talk, but I am glad to be here and am proud of it, to see all my children. Thank you."

The afternoon program featured addresses by Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, and John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy. Both talks are printed in full in this issue of the JOURNAL.

### Second Day

Swinging into the second day of the convention, President Tracy introduced to the delegates Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education. The address of Brother Keenan, who also was a delegate to the convention, is likewise printed in full in these pages. Later in the day, Robert McChesney, president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, addressed the convention. His speech, too, is printed elsewhere in the JOURNAL.



**VINCENT J. MURPHY**  
*Newark's Mayor, Labor Leader*



**ERNEST EGER**  
*Garden State Construction Co. Head*



**JOSEPH S. MILLIGAN**  
*Represented Atlantic City*



Following Brother McChesney's speech, James Lance, L. U. 11, secretary of the Law Committee, continued with his reading of the committee's report.

A speech by William F. Patterson, Director of Apprentice-Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor, was a highlight of the afternoon session. He said, in part:

#### Patterson Speech

"Having been associated for many years with Mr. Tracy in furthering the cause of apprenticeship, I want to take this occasion to express my appreciation for his accomplishments and valued cooperation. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry and helped build up that national committee to the strong, efficient planning body for apprenticeship in the building trades which it is today. I also want to commend J. Scott Milne, your International Secretary; Harold Whitford, I. B. E. W. Director of Apprenticeship; and your other officers, national and local, who are working with us, for their successful efforts in expanding apprenticeship.

"Their cooperation, and that of the officers of your locals throughout the country, with the National Electrical Contractors' Association, field representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and State Apprenticeship Councils has produced a number of all-time apprenticeship records for the electrical industry.



WILLIAM F. PATTERSON  
*Labor Department Apprentice Chief*

"Among these are the more than 400 local joint union-employer apprenticeship committees and the 19,167 electrician apprentices of whom our agency had record on August 1, 1948. This latter figure represents an increase of 3,585 over the number listed on August 1 last year. During the same period the number of apprentices in all of the building trades increased from 103,643 to 133,759, another all-time high.

#### Outstanding Work

"These gains and the effective cooperation which exists on the local levels between your union and contractors in the field of apprenticeship are due greatly to the out-



HARRY C. HARPER  
*New Jersey Labor Commissioner*

standing work of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry. This committee is composed of six members of the I. B. E. W. and six of the National Electrical Contractors' Association.

"It has excellent leadership in Chairman E. H. Herzberg, head of the NECA apprenticeship committee, and Co-chairman Dan Tracy. The committee, upon my recommendation, will be given official recognition through appointment by the Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin. It will then become the national labor-management policy committee on apprenticeship in the electrical industry for the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

#### System is Vital

"While the electrical industry enjoys an enviable reputation for the high quality of its apprenticeship program, recommendations made by your Joint National Apprenticeship Committee at its last meeting are in line with my theme in this talk—that the quality of apprenticeship should be improved. Mr. Tracy some time ago hit the nail on the head when he stated that in the last analysis productivity rests upon the apprenticeship system. It therefore follows that our training of apprentices must be of the highest order if we are



REGISTRATION SCENE—A well-planned system of registration aided in getting delegates organized promptly before the sessions of convention business began. Scene is at Ritz-Carlton Hotel headquarters.



to have the skilled mechanics required for top production. . . .

"The most important of the recommendations made by your National Joint Apprenticeship Committee is to revise and bring up to date the National Apprenticeship Standards for the electrical industry. . . .

"Every member of a local joint apprenticeship committee should visit an instruction class at least once during the year. As employers and craftsmen, it is to their own advantage, the advantage of their business and their trade to know how the school program is being conducted and how the apprentices are progressing in this phase of their training, and where the instruction work is inadequate, members of joint committees can make constructive suggestions.

#### A Joint Interest

"If an apprenticeship program is to function on the highest possible level more interest should be taken in the training of apprentices by those primarily responsible. The joint apprenticeship committees are the bodies who have the principal responsibility. The caliber of the members of these committees and their willingness to work determine whether an apprenticeship program is excellent or poor.

"It is up to the joint committee members to formulate a sound apprenticeship program and see to it that it functions. However, once they have established their programs, they can get them operating more efficiently if they appoint the apprenticeship directors referred to rather than rely on their individual members to voluntarily take the responsibility of administration. An apprenticeship director eliminates the need for many meetings and does the work which committee members may find difficult to do gratis continually.

"I hope I have not conveyed the impression that I believe those entrusted with administering apprenticeship programs are not doing a good job. Practically all are doing a good job. But I do hope I have left some thoughts with you on how apprentice training can be im-



**RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**—Left to right: Mary White, Shands Morgan, Wm. Middleton, Frank J. Murphy (chairman), E. W. Collier and Frank Atwood. Rear: W. L. Morriss, D. B. Sigler, J. C. Williams, G. W. Abendroth, W. Farquhar and W. M. Ware. They considered numerous resolutions.



**FINANCE COMMITTEE**—This voucher-issuing committee was popular. Left to right, front row: Joseph Lorenz, Mary Samson, W. H. Hackett (chairman), Mary L. Kelly, Dan T. Cruse. Rear: P. Chase, Paul Ellis, C. F. Preller, A. P. Combs and W. B. Doss. Committee handled mileage payments.



**WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE** — Front, left to right: Thomas F. Kearney, A. M. LeFevre, I. Seymour Scott (chairman), C. A. S. Davison and William B. Waters. Standing in rear: H. V. Allen, J. E. Wetzig, Stan Jones and R. L. Stitt. Several resolutions were referred to this group.





**WALTER H. HACKETT**  
*Finance Committee Chairman*



**F. S. MURPHY**  
*Resolutions Committee Chairman*



**THOMAS MURRAY**  
*Law Committee Chairman*

proved. We can and must continue to improve apprenticeship. A basic element of industry, we must ever strive to maintain our apprenticeship programs on all levels to meet the requirements of our industry and our national economy."

#### **Green Gets Ovation**

On Wednesday morning (third day of the convention), President Tracy interrupted a floor discussion of the report of the Law Committee on learning that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, had arrived

in the hall to make one of the major convention addresses. The beloved AFL leader received a standing ovation both on entering and leaving the hall, and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause from the delegates. His powerful talk, which made a great impression on everyone in the hall, was reported by newspapers throughout the land. (The full text of Mr. Green's address appears elsewhere in these pages.) After his speech, Mr. Green posed for photographs with President Tracy.

Fourth day (Thursday) pro-

ceedings continued with discussion of the Law Committee's report and later in the morning chairmen of other committees started making their reports to the convention.

#### **Financial Report**

Harry E. Leonard, chairman of the committee on the International Treasurer's report, found the Brotherhood to be sound financially and commended the International Treasurer on the workmanlike job he has done.

With Vice President Frank W. Jacobs in the chair, the convention



**INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS**—Front, left to right: Vice Presidents John Raymond, J. J. Regan, J. W. Liggett, President Tracy, Secretary Milne, G. M. Freeman, G. X. Barker. Rear: Vice Presidents W. L. Ingram, W. C. Wright, Oscar Harbak, J. J. Duffy, F. W. Jacobs, W. B. Petty. Absent was M. J. Boyle.



next heard the report of the Committee on the International President's Report, given by James C. Masters, L. U. 39, chairman. Delegate Masters reported the committee's findings, that President Tracy had planned and executed a program of improvement in the conduct of his office which has resulted in our Brotherhood becoming one of the best administered in the labor movement. "He has staffed the International Office with able and efficient personnel," the report stated, in part. "He has kept the local unions intelligently informed on the Taft-Hartley Law when the administrators of the law themselves were befuddled and bewildered by its vague provisions. . . . We are thankful that the Brotherhood had a man of President Tracy's caliber to guide us through this era."

#### Committee's Report

Delegate W. R. Boyd, chairman of the Committee on the International Secretary's Report, stated that the International Secretary should be complimented on the operation of his office; noted that the International Secretary "has taken active steps to consolidate and preserve our records in accordance with modern office business practices"; commended the supervisors of the various departments for their very fine reports; and com-



**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT COMMITTEE**—Seated at work table clockwise from left: E. J. Bourg, J. T. Lopus, Floyd L. Elliott, Edward A. Garmatz (chairman), T. J. Stoker (secretary), G. H. Gilbert, R. R. Donnelly, Steve Collins and E. G. Goulet.



**GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS COMMITTEE**—Front, left to right: Frank C. Riley, H. N. Bell, J. F. Queeney (chairman), W. C. Johnson and Joe Nichols. Rear: Ed Robinson, H. Williams, F. J. Bevis, H. Claypatch and Frank W. Graham. Convention voted approval of their report.



**LAW COMMITTEE**—Left to right, first row: James Lance (Secretary), Carl B. Johnson, S. L. Hicks, H. M. Dittmer, M. F. Darling, E. J. LeClair, George H. Cottell. Second row: John Bradley, O. Gardner, L. A. Galloway, Jr., Thomas Murray (chairman), A. J. Simpson, Arnold G. Kennedy.



mended Brother Milne on his report and the manner in which it was presented.

### Garmatz Reports

Delegate Edward Garmatz, chairman of the Committee on the International Executive Council's Report, found the report factual in detail and commended the Executive Council "for its careful and diligent application to its duties as prescribed in our Constitution. Your committee is happy in its conclusion that the duties of the Executive Council have been carried out fearlessly, with due consideration for priority of instances and the rights of members."

In a standing vote, Houston, Tex., was chosen as the convention city for 1950. Five cities had been nominated: Seattle, Chicago, Houston, Miami, and Philadelphia.

Following the choice of the convention city, President Tracy introduced to the convention Albert T. O'Neill, president of the Buffalo-Niagara Electric Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., who described his company's operations and said, in part:

"From the days in the early part of the century when your Brotherhood organized the distribution



**INTERNATIONAL TREASURER'S REPORT COMMITTEE**—In the front row are, left to right: Albert Hutloff, Harry E. Leonard (chairman), A. S. Kendall and William J. McIlvain. Rear: H. D. Parker, William F. Barnes, S. J. Donnelly and E. P. Taylor.

forces of the then Syracuse Lighting Company in the very center of the present Niagara-Hudson System, until today, your Brotherhood has increased its own scope so that it now represents the employes of this system, men and women, in the production and office workers' units throughout all the central and western part of New York State. We live, I believe, in reasonably happy unison together. I think you represent your people honestly and courageously at every level. I

sense that you have a like regard for us. . . .

"As labor leaders, as men respected by your fellow employes, as part of a labor organization having the welfare of the men and women in industry at heart, may I urge you to support in every possible way any reasonable accident-prevention program of the companies whose employes you represent. In your talks with men and women everywhere, never let the opportunity pass without stressing the need for their observance of safe working practices. If we all



**EDWARD GARMATZ**  
Headed I. E. Council Committee



**JOHN QUEENEV**  
Grievance Committee Chairman



**I. SEYMOUR SCOTT**  
Ways and Means Committee Chairman





**HARRY E. LEONARD**  
*Headed Treasurer's Committee*

do that, you and I will be making the finest contribution possible to the benefit of the American working man and woman—the safeguarding of his health, happiness and very life. . . .”

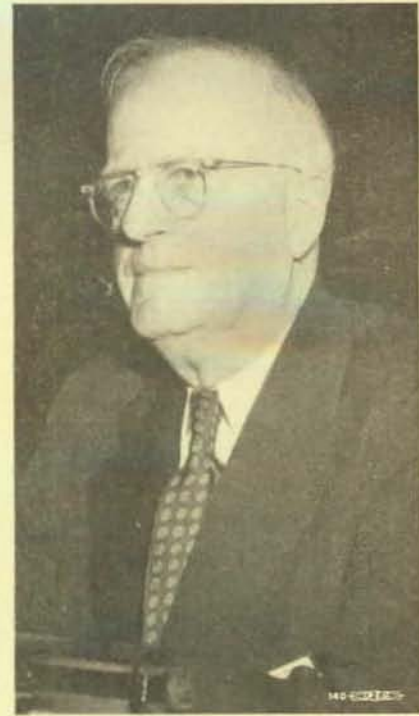
The thoughtful address of Louis Sherman, general counsel of the I. B. E. W., was a feature of the afternoon session. His remarks are printed in full elsewhere in these pages.

#### Fifth Day

Opening the fifth day's proceedings, President Tracy introduced Brother Edward Garmatz, U. S. Congressman and member of Local Union 28, Baltimore. Brother Garmatz pledged to work in Congress for all legislation that is beneficial to labor. He also urged the delegates to study the records of politi-

cal candidates, and to vote for those who advocate action “along the lines you favor.” He told the delegates they had the power to elect men to the Eighty-first Congress who will work for the interest of all, not for the interests of big business.

Following action on numerous resolutions, President Tracy and Secretary Milne made their closing remarks to the convention. At the request of President Tracy, Brother Milne sang two songs in a trained and resonant baritone and then led the entire assemblage in the singing of “Auld Lang Syne.” As his last act at the convention, President Tracy introduced William A. Hogan, International Treasurer, whose brief remarks to the delegates drew rousing applause. On motion of Delegate Joseph Keenan, the convention adjourned sine die at 12:18 p. m., September 17.



**A. T. O'NEILL**  
*Buffalo-Niagara Electric Co.*

#### This Month's Cover

With members of the Law Committee ranked in chairs behind him, President Tracy addresses the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W. in Atlantic City.

Likenesses of former presidents and secretaries of the I. B. E. W. also look out on the more than 2,000 delegates who attended the convention.



**ORDER-KEEPERS**—Shown busy as they sorted attendance cards are: John J. Murphy, center, sergeant-at-arms, and aides F. L. Ebert, left, and L. E. Evans, right.



# International Executive Council Makes Brief Report at Atlantic City Meeting

(Following is the report of the International Executive Council to the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

This Executive Council has kept the membership informed of all matters coming before us. Every action taken by the Council has been reported in our monthly JOURNAL. Therefore, we believe you will prefer that all detail be omitted here.

Regular meetings of the Council are held quarterly. One special meeting was held 13 days after we took office. We then met jointly with the Brotherhood's Vice Presidents to carry out the instructions of our last convention. This was to submit to the membership a definite proposal on changing the districts of Vice Presidents and Executive Council members.

## Changes Made in Districts

The proposal for changes in such districts was reported in detail in the March, 1947, JOURNAL. The referendum vote followed and the proposed changes were adopted.

Following the vote, the International President appointed two new Vice Presidents for the newly created Eleventh and Twelfth Districts. This was in accord with the convention's action. The Executive Council then approved these appointments, as provided for in our Constitution.

We also approved the appointment of a new Executive Council member, a new Vice President for the Ninth District, and a new International Secretary. These appointments were to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

During this 18 months' period the Council has rendered 15 decisions on appeals from decisions of the Inter-



CHARLES M. PAULSEN  
Chairman Intl. Executive Council

national President. We also disposed of three protests—conducted two investigations—and held one trial of a member as provided for in Article IX, Section 4, of our Constitution.

The Council granted the requests of six old office employees of the Brotherhood—and one International Organizer—to be placed on retirement pay. This was done in full accord with Article III, Section 11, of the Constitution. One office employee was de-

nied retirement pay because she did not qualify under our law.

## Time Devoted to Pension Plan

We have devoted much time to discussion and study of our pension plan and to the problems arising under the Employees Benefit Agreement. An editorial on this subject appeared in the March, 1948, JOURNAL. A statement on the same subject also appeared in the Council's Minutes, published in the September, 1948, JOURNAL.

Four Council members—with the International President and International Secretary—serve as members of the Employees Benefit Board. This Board consists of an equal number of employer representatives, with one public member. The Board administers the National Employees Benefit Fund under the Employees Benefit Agreement.

## Number of Applications Approved

During these 18 months we have approved 816 applications for pensions. All these met the requirements of our law. However, because of our law, we felt compelled to deny 34 such applications. Some of those denied have since qualified and are now on pension.

Based on the evidence submitted, the Council granted requests for corrections in the birth dates of 71 members. We declined to grant such requests in nine cases, for the evidence offered was not satisfactory. The requests of four members to restore their lost standing were also denied.

## Consulted With the Council

The International President and the present International Secretary consulted regularly with the Executive Council on various matters involving the Brotherhood. These matters were covered in the Council's Minutes, published in the JOURNAL.

The Council received the quarterly reports (and one special report) of the auditing firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company. The audits were examined, compared and retained. (The yearly audit has been published in our JOURNAL.)

Contrary to past practice, we see no need to carry any of the audits in the Executive Council's report. All this, we believe, should and will be given in the International Treasurer's report.

## Our Obligation and Responsibility

We are most grateful for the cooperation extended us in carrying out our duties as your Executive Council. We have earnestly tried to recognize our full obligation and responsibility to the membership—and we deeply appreciate the honor of trying to serve this great and human organization.



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Left to right, front row: Louis Marcianite, Keith Cockburn, Chas. M. Paulsen (chairman), H. H. Broach (secretary) and Oliver Myers. Rear: C. J. Foehn, C. R. Carle, C. E. Caffrey and Carl Scholtz.



# Convention Report of President

## *World Conditions, Now at Critical Stage, Are of Great Significance to the Labor Movement, Tracy Tells Atlantic City Meet*

(Following is the report of D. W. Tracy, International President, to the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

The welfare of our union depends on the undivided support of every member.

The welfare of our union depends on efficient administration by the officers, democratic participation in the affairs of our organization and an ever-faithful adherence to the Constitution of our Brotherhood.

In presenting this report to the Brotherhood I wish to offer it as an account of my stewardship in the office of the International President, an office with which you honored me by election at the San Francisco Convention in 1946. Before presenting in detail my report, I would like to make a few brief general observations.

### **An Armed Truce**

Many events of importance to the labor movement have transpired since the Convention two years ago this month. At that time the world was just beginning its postwar era in which we all had high hopes for peace in the world and rapid reconstruction of trade and economy. We all looked forward to peace and prosperity.

Unfortunately we have had neither—we have not had peace, but what is literally an armed truce in a nerve-wrecking "cold war." We have not had real prosperity except one born of inflation and rising living costs. Peace is far from assured and the nations still grapple with basic problems of postwar reconstruction.

These conditions have significant and immediate meaning to those of us in the trade union movement. No one has a greater stake in a world at peace than the working man. We know that only through teamwork can we succeed as a union. The nations of the world must learn the same lesson—that they must work together with a unity of purpose and that purpose must be peace.

These unsettled conditions in the world impose special problems on trade unionists. As we see the decline of democracy abroad, we as patriotic unionists, anxious to protect democracy at home, must be increasingly vigilant against those who would seize power and influence for use in an ef-



*President D. W. Tracy gives an account of his stewardship to delegates.*

fort to discredit both the unions and the nation.

The great patriotic trade unions of America must reexamine their responsibilities in a democracy. They must realize that today they owe an extra measure of vigilance and responsibility toward helping preserve our way of life. They must realize that only through teamwork, through unrelenting energy, through constant alertness can we keep our way of life and our institutions.

Our big job as unionists is first of all to be good citizens—loyal to our country and its institutions. Our next big job is to be loyal and active members of the Brotherhood, ever willing to participate in the affairs of the organization, willing to shoulder the necessary responsibilities and to work toward the objectives set forth in our International Constitution.

I feel that by being good unionists we will be good citizens. Both jobs are important. Both jobs are necessary for the welfare of the country.

In presenting this report, it is not

possible to go into all details of the office in the time at our disposal. I would like to invite the attention of the delegates to some of the principal activities and achievements of the office of International President during the last two years. In setting forth this account of my stewardship, I have divided the problems and discussions into principal groupings.

### **PART I—PROBLEMS OF PERSONNEL**

#### **1—Discharge of International Organizers**

One of the situations which caused considerable discussion at the San Francisco Convention involved the matter of discharged International Representatives and Organizers. Delegates will doubtless recall the facts leading up to this discussion. Two years ago last month my predecessor had discharged 24 International Representatives and Organizers because of their alleged political activity.

At the Convention a motion was introduced and passed on this matter



and to refresh the memories of those who may have forgotten I would like to quote that motion (Proceedings, page 343):

"That it is the wish and request of this Convention that all the International Representatives and Organizers who were suddenly dismissed in late August 1946, and any who resigned in protest over such dismissals be restored to their positions immediately without loss of pay or rights and that they be retained in their positions until the incoming International President assumes office, unless good cause is shown otherwise. If this is not done, then the incoming International President is hereby requested, upon assuming office, to proceed to carry out this desire of the Convention and to see that these men are paid retroactively for all pay lost."

#### Fair Convention Action

The action of the Convention was a just and fair one not only in terms of the justice to the individuals involved, but in terms of the welfare of our Brotherhood. Immediately after the San Francisco Convention I began a thorough and systematic check of the Representatives and Organizers. I found that they were not only loyal to the Brotherhood, but that they continued work for the union in cooperation with the officers and International Vice Presidents just as if they were still on the payroll. This was real loyalty and for this spirit of devotion to their union duty I commended them highly. It is this spirit that has contributed toward building our union to the point of power and influence it enjoys in the world today. They were reinstated. We thereby continued the valuable services and experience of these men.

During the discussion of the discharge of the International Organizers some remarks had been made about recriminations and retaliation by the incoming International President. The Convention honored me with the privilege of addressing myself to this specific situation in my brief remarks on the final day of our meeting. With your permission I would like to quote here briefly from those remarks:

"In satisfying the obligation of International President, it is my purpose and determination to administer the affairs of the office in strict accord with the Constitution as it is now written or may be from time to time amended, in conformity with my best interpretation. Recognition of efficiency, ability, attentiveness to duty, shall be the yardstick with which I shall endeavor to estimate the value of services rendered by any member of the staff employed in or under the office of International President. This policy has been followed in the best interests of the Brotherhood."

#### 2—Resignation of the International Secretary

On July 15, 1947, International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet tendered his resignation. Immediately after acceptance of his resignation, I appointed Brother J. Scott Milne of San Francisco as International Secretary. This appointment was approved by the Executive Council.

It is hardly necessary to comment on the fine record and background of Brother Milne for this responsible post. He has been active in affairs of the I. B. E. W. for 30 years and at the time of his appointment was an International Vice President, Ninth District.

In July of last year Secretary Milne assumed his duties and in the short space of a year has made many improvements in the administration of the office. His excellent work has proved itself in the many constructive steps taken.

He has redesigned and improved the official magazine, THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. His improvements have been wholeheartedly approved by the membership and have drawn numerous favorable comments from outside the union.

He has modified in the interest of economy and efficiency methods of handling all supplies purchased by local unions and he has introduced modern procedures and techniques of office management in the International Headquarters. I feel that Secretary Milne's services are proving invaluable to us.

The appointment of J. Scott Milne as International Secretary created a vacancy in the office of International Vice President for the Ninth District. Therefore, I appointed International Representative Oscar G. Harbak of Local Union No. 77, Seattle, Wash., as International Vice President for the Ninth District. This appointment was approved by the Executive Council.

Brother Lawson Wimberly was elected Executive Council member for the 6th district at the San Francisco Convention. Upon assuming office in January 1947, I appointed Brother Wimberly, Assistant to the President and he thereupon resigned his position as Executive Council member from the Sixth District. With the approval of the Council, I named C. R. Carle of Local Union No. 194 of Shreveport, La., as Sixth District Council member.

#### 3—Government Contact Man Appointed

In the past few years many laws have been passed and regulations issued affecting labor and its relations with Government. It is of the utmost importance that the International Office have a constant check on these matters which involve relation-

ship with many Government agencies.

By action of the San Francisco Convention, the International President was given the power to appoint a representative to act as a liaison representative between the many agencies and the International Brotherhood.

Pursuant to that authority I have appointed Brother Orrin Burrows of Local Union No. 574 of Bremerton, Wash. The duties require Brother Burrows in his new position, to serve full time on behalf of the civil service and non-civil service membership of the I. B. E. W.

#### 4—General Counsel's Department

Passage of the Taft-Hartley law and the ever-growing legal difficulties arising from that act and from the passage of state anti-labor laws made the employment of legal counsel imperative. As a result of these needs the Legal Department was established. I appointed Louis Sherman as General Counsel on a full-time basis. He has a long and experienced background in labor law administration and legislation. He brings to the Brotherhood a fine record of past achievements and I am glad to report that he has rendered valuable service since being associated with our organization.

#### PART II—JURISDICTION I. B. E. W.

##### 1.—New Vice Presidents

The 1946 Convention directed the International Vice Presidents and members of the International Executive Council to meet jointly between January 1 and March 31, 1947, and agree upon a definite proposal to amend Article III, Section 1 (additional International Vice Presidents—see Convention Proceedings, San Francisco, page 137). The agreed-upon proposal was to be submitted to a referendum of the membership not later than April 30, 1947.

This mandate was carried out and two new International Vice Presidential districts were created, namely Districts Nos. 11 and 12. Following approval by referendum and creation of the new districts I appointed Brother Frank Jacobs, Local Union No. 1 (St. Louis, Mo.) as International Vice President, District No. 11 and Brother W. B. Petty of Local Union No. 295 (Little Rock, Ark.) as International Vice President of District No. 12. The Executive Council approved the appointments. We now have 12 Vice Presidential districts functioning instead of the 10 we formerly had.

In my reorganization program we set up offices for all the Vice Presidents with an office staff. At a meeting with the Vice Presidents and in cooperation with them an effective program of organization and administrative procedure was inaugurated. This program has met to a large degree the demands upon the Interna-



tional Office. The service to the membership has been improved thereby. The organizers and International Representatives are assigned to the International Vice President and they work directly under his jurisdiction in each district. This change, in my opinion, has been a decided improvement.

The San Francisco Convention in 1946 directed that steps be taken involving jurisdiction affecting inside men, outside men and utility workers. The proposal before the Convention said:

"The incoming President appoint a committee consisting of three members from each of the branches involved: Inside men, outside men, and utility workers. This committee to meet and prepare a general jurisdictional definition covering the work of each of the three branches involved as outlined in the resolution to change the present Constitution. This matter shall be disposed of not later than July 31, 1947, same to be submitted to referendum."

To handle this matter efficiently and expeditiously I appointed three groups immediately upon taking office and called them to Washington, May 19, 1947. There were three branches of the trade representing inside work, outside work, and public utilities work.

After spending many days in an intensive exploration and discussion of all the problems of jurisdiction we felt that we had ironed the situation out well and had developed a satisfactory program.

This amendment to the Constitution was submitted by referendum for the consideration of the entire membership, and I am glad to report, was accepted by a large majority. And while the change may not be working with 100 per cent perfection it is removing many difficulties between members and local unions. As time goes on and with full cooperation of the membership I am confident that the new plan will improve still further as we all get better acquainted with it. I would like to add that the International Office has had less trouble administering this new law than the previous law.

At this time I would like to take the opportunity to thank the committees for coming to Washington and working diligently on a problem so difficult to handle. The committees worked with the International President cordially and with the utmost cooperation.

## 2—Jurisdiction Over Local Unions

Under special conditions it is sometimes necessary for the International Office to assume jurisdiction over local unions in order to protect members of the respective local unions. This has been necessary in the I. B. E. W.



*James C. Masters, chairman of the President's Report Committee, gives group's report.*

and in such cases they are kept under the supervision of the International for as brief a time as possible. A constant effort is always exerted to reestablish the local union in good standing as soon as the members show good faith and the local officers comply with the Constitution.

Local unions under International supervision have been restored to local union status as soon as it was possible and in compliance with the International Constitution except Local Union No. 40 of California whose members are employees in the motion picture industry.

It was necessary to assume jurisdiction of Local Union No. 40 on January 27, 1947, and the union is still under supervision of the International since additional time has been found necessary to collect all data bearing on the situation. The extension of time has been approved by the Executive Council under the Constitution.

Conditions which prevailed resulted in the arrest of many of our members. The local went on a strike in support of other trades and in my opinion it was mislead. This entire situation resulted in financial embarrassment to Local Union No. 40. A complete study of this situation was made. Many members of the local asked for help in putting their local in order. Taking into consideration the attitude of other crafts and of outside influences, it was decided to reestablish jurisdiction between the I. B. E. W. and the I. A. T. S. E.—the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. This step has been helpful, but the situation has not been entirely remedied. At the present time we are confronted with large-scale lay-offs in the

industry, due to declining production, and we have at this time nothing in sight for relief, or prospects for the unemployed in the motion picture studios.

Assuming jurisdiction over local unions is very displeasing to your International President and every case where such is necessary is always the matter of profound regret. However, I want this Convention to know that this extreme step is never taken until a thorough study has been made of the facts in every case.

Under the I. B. E. W. Constitution it is the duty of the International President—and as long as I am President I will adhere to that duty—to see that no local union operates outside the Constitution of our Brotherhood. The Constitution is an instrument for protecting the members and I intend to see that that instrument itself is protected.

It is gratifying, indeed, to report that only a very, very small percentage of our locals have ever made it necessary to take the extreme step of assuming jurisdiction and I hope in the future that the percentage will become even smaller.

## PART III—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

### 1—Taft-Hartley Law Affidavits

Every member present at this Convention has undoubtedly heard and read a great deal of discussion about the anti-Communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. This was the most publicized issue in the first months of the administration of the law.

The position of the Brotherhood on the matter of Communism is entirely clear. No organization which calls itself a trade union should degrade unionism by permitting itself to be used as a "front" for Communism. The labor movement cannot afford to tolerate such outfits. In the opinion of your International President no Communist should be permitted to hold office in any organization whether it be a trade union or otherwise. You cannot serve Americanism and Communism at the same time. The representatives of the Kremlin who foster the ideology of Communism should not be permitted to hold office in labor, management or civic organizations of this country. If we are to curb Communism in this country, we must curb its leadership—leadership which takes the working people down the cruel road to totalitarian enslavement.

Your International President does not, however, favor the anti-Communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. The trade union movement does not need the Taft-Hartley Law to oust Communists from its ranks. The I. B. E. W. and the American Federation of Labor, during all the years of their existence have been



faced with the challenge of foreign "isms." That challenge has been met and overcome before by our own action, without the intervention of Government, and it is now being met and overcome in the same way. We resent being singled out among private organizations to swear that we are not Communists—and we believe that the suspicion which has been cast upon the leadership of the trade union movement is unfounded and unjust.

The Law has been drafted so that it does not penalize the union officers who refuse to file the affidavits. It penalizes the union membership by depriving them of the benefits and procedures originally legislated by the Wagner Act. Indeed, the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board went further than the law by ruling that the 7½ million members of the American Federation of Labor could not use the facilities of the Board to get elections for bargaining representatives, to secure authorization for union shop agreement and to bring unfair labor practice charges against anti-union employers because a single officer of the Federation refused to sign an affidavit.

Independent unions and company unions took immediate advantage of our difficulties and began to make inroads on ourselves and other Federation unions. Your International President gave full consideration to these problems and decided that it was necessary to subordinate the individual feelings of the officers to the interests of the Brotherhood and its membership. Account was also taken of the fact that it would take at least one or two years to challenge the constitutionality of the affidavit provisions through the Courts. Accordingly, it was recommended that the affidavits should be signed. Your International President also authorized a test case to be started which resulted in the reversal of the ruling of the General Counsel of the Board and made the facilities of the Board available to the I. B. E. W. and all the other unions in the Federation.

In this way we were able to protect the interests of the I. B. E. W. and its membership. We have also seen that although one year has passed there is as yet no court decision holding the affidavit provisions unconstitutional and many organizations inside and outside the Federation who originally declined to sign the affidavits have found themselves compelled by the considerations discussed above, to change their position and sign the affidavits after much cost to their membership.

Insofar as the financial registration requirements of the law are concerned the I. B. E. W. has nothing to hide. Our financial reports have always been open books to the membership. We have always enjoyed the

benefits of democratic procedures and administration. Again, we need no law to make us do what we have always done.

## 2—Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law

The International Officers fought vigorously against the passage of the vicious Taft-Hartley Law. We are now engaged in an untiring battle for its repeal.

Your International President is strongly of the view that unless the law is removed from the books there will be complete destruction of the effectiveness of the trade unions and this in turn will bring about a lower standard of living for the American workers.

Your International Officers have not contented themselves with denouncing the law. We have taken action within the limits of the law to preserve the Brotherhood and protect the membership. In the first place we have gone to great lengths in making information available to the membership and officers of the Brotherhood on the law. The law is extremely complicated and these very complications can trap us in the development of our legitimate interests. Accordingly, studies and analyses have been prepared and have been made available in booklet and special letter form. These are intended to develop knowledge of the rights which remain with us under the law. In August, 1947, before the law became effective, I called a meeting in Washington of the International Vice Presidents and all staff members. This meeting was devoted exclusively to a discussion of the implications of the law, which was conducted by the President, the executive officers and the General Counsel. We discussed all angles of the Taft-Hartley Act. We studied how to work under the law and how to live with it. By the time the sessions adjourned everyone present felt that he had the necessary information to keep our organization within the law and assure our continued operation as law-abiding American citizens.

In the second place, we have a number of cases before the courts and administrative agencies which are testing the application of the Taft-Hartley Act. In particular we are seeking to develop the point that much of the work of our Union is of intrastate character and therefore not subject to the law.

Finally, we recognize that as American citizens we have the duty of complying with the law of the land until it is changed but we are exercising our legal rights as citizens within the law to bring about the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. I take this opportunity to urge every member of the Union to do his and her share so that we, together with our brothers in the great American labor movement,

can rid ourselves of this yoke which is proving itself extremely detrimental to the interests of labor, management, and the public in our country.

## 3—State Anti-Labor Laws

Many states have passed laws, under the sponsorship of anti-labor groups, which destroy union security, restrict the right to strike, regulate the internal affairs of unions and otherwise harass us in our legitimate operations.

Your International Officers have not lost sight of the importance of these State laws in our effort to meet the problems of the Taft-Hartley Act. We are following those laws closely and are applying the same program developed in connection with the Taft-Hartley Law, to defeat the state laws and to secure and transmit the knowledge required to live under them as long as they remain on the books.

## 4—The 80th Congress

Your International Officers have followed closely the activities of the 80th Congress because of their effect on the welfare of the membership of the Brotherhood and all American citizens. It is our considered judgment that the record of the 80th Congress is one of the worst, from the standpoint of all the people of the United States.

This Congress took care of powerful special interest groups to the detriment of the national welfare. The proof can be found in a letter sent to its clients by a real estate lobbying committee which lists as its opponents "The President of the United States, practically every veterans' organization, every labor union, the Catholic Church, the Protestant Church, social welfare groups, the mayors of the nation." The letter commends the Congress as follows: "You have reason to rejoice that the 80th Congress was courageous enough to withstand this pressure." We believe that every right-thinking American will differ from the lobbyists and agree that Congress deserves not praise, but severe reprimand on Election Day for being deaf to the voice of America and heeding only the representatives of the interests.

Intelligent understanding of the 80th Congress requires knowledge of what it did and what it refused to do. Congress did:

1) Pass the *Taft-Hartley Act* which, if it remains on the books, will destroy organized labor and lower the living conditions of all wage earners.

2) Pass the *Portal-to-Portal Act*, which, under the cover of eliminating the indefensible Portal to Portal suits, emasculated the Wage and Hour Law.

3) Pass the *Reed-Bulwinkle Bill*, which exempts railroads from the anti-trust laws.

4) Pass legislation to complete the



destruction of the Department of Labor by transferring the Employment Service out of the Department.

5) Pass a Tax Reduction Bill which favors top-bracket incomes.

6) Pass a bill which takes Social Security benefits away from 750,000 employees.

Among the more important items on the negative side, the 80th Congress:

1) Refused to pass effective Anti-Inflation Control legislation and bring prices down for the average citizen.

2) Refused to pass the 75-Cent Minimum Wage Bill and thus left the minimum at the sweatshop rate of 40 cents an hour.

3) Refused to pass the Wagner-Elender-Taft Bill and thus deprived veterans, low-income groups and others of effective public assistance in securing decent housing.

4) Refused to take any action on the bill to make the sum of \$5,000,000 available for reducing Industrial Accidents which take a heavy and preventable toll of life and limb among wage earners.

The record is clear for all who wish to read and understand how the actions of the 80th Congress have seriously injured their individual, and the national, welfare.

#### 5—Labor's League for Political Education

The sponsors of the Taft-Hartley Act were fearful of the retaliation which organized labor might exact at the polls against the Congressmen and Senators who had voted for the Act. Accordingly, they put a provision in this same Act which makes it unlawful for any labor union to make any expenditures or contributions from its treasury in connection with any primary or general election involving candidates for Federal office. The constitutionality of this phase of the law is being litigated but the provision remains in effect until a final decision is rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the meantime an organization known as Labor's League for Political Education has been established for the purpose of providing effective means to organize the efforts of wage earners and their friends for political action. D. W. Tracy is a member of the Administrative Committee of the League, which formulates policy and governs the operations of the League. Joseph D. Keenan, Recording Secretary of Local Union 134, I. B. E. W., and a former Government official, is Director of the League. J. Scott Milne is Deputy Treasurer of the League. Tracy, Keenan, and Milne are serving the League in their individual capacities—not as union officers.

It should be realized that the success of the League in the performance of its important work depends upon the unstinting support of the individual contributors to the League.

#### 6—Council of Industrial Relations

Our Brotherhood has always been interested in pursuing the peaceful methods of settling differences. We have always felt that extreme methods were virtual admissions of inability to solve our problems.

Consistent with that philosophy we have been participants in the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry. This organization was formed many years before the war and resulted in much saving in time and wages in settlement of differences.

When under the wartime emergency the Government assumed control over wages and hours the Council became inoperative. Knowing that the emergency period was over and that steps could be taken to reconstitute the Council, I called a meeting shortly after assuming office. This conference was held January, 1947, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Council of Industrial Relations was reestablished between the N. E. C. A. and I. B. E. W. with conditions set forth under which it was to work, between employer and labor. This Council of Industrial Relations meets quarterly and its work is being accepted and praised by the local unions. I am glad to report that its work has resulted in the prevention of many strikes in the electrical industry.

So successful has been the work of this council that it has drawn the praise of the Federal Conciliation Service of the United States Government. In fact the Conciliation Service is now studying ways and means with which we handle our problems and is seriously considering the pattern of our tribunal.

A study has also been made leading toward the establishment of a council between the I. B. E. W. and the National Electric Sign Association. Following a meeting with the N. E. S. A. we held our first meeting as a joint council. Working conditions were

adopted and procedures similar to those used in the electrical construction trade were put into force.

It might be well to quote briefly from the policy section of the joint agreement. I quote page 11:

"Emphasis should be laid upon the Council's abandonment of the philosophy of power and struggle. The Council has clothed itself with no mandatory powers. It relies upon the individual's instinctive spirit of fairness and the theory that the public will think and act correctly when it has the facts."

The policy set forth has led to successful progress thus far. The first two cases resolved, without any loss of time for our members involved in the dispute, is an indication of the promise for the future. Only good can result from the constructive and sincere efforts like these wherein labor and management resolve to settle their differences in peaceful and dispassionate examination of the facts of every conflicting situation.

#### 7—Pensions—Employees Benefit Agreement

One of the outstanding achievements of the San Francisco Convention was the approval given an employees' pension agreement developed between the I. B. E. W. and the National Electrical Contractors Association. Those of you who attended that Convention will recall the detailed statement given by Paul Geary, Executive Vice President of the N. E. C. A. He related in considerable detail, some of the difficulties in developing the agreement.

I should like to add that the difficulties outlined by Mr. Geary were by no means ended when the general agreement policy was approved by the Convention. Much work remained to be done. Immediately after the close of the Convention I returned to Washington and began work on this plan to help its forward progress.

In developing this plan it was necessary to work with numerous Gov-



**PRESIDENT'S REPORT COMMITTEE**—Left to right: J. P. Sullivan, J. O. Jones, F. D. McGrath, C. E. Nordstrom, J. C. Masters (chairman), S. A. Shannon, R. J. Martin, S. C. Clark and F. J. Walsh. Their report highly praised acts of President Tracy during the past two years.



ernment agencies, particularly with the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Treasury Department. These many weeks of hard work were useful since, when I took office in January following the Convention, I found that no steps had been taken to put into effect the mandate of the Convention.

The agreement was approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on March 5, 1947. This agreement represents not only many months of diligent work but is a milestone in improved labor management relations in the electrical industry.

The employees benefit agreement became effective March 5, 1947, upon approval by the Treasury and the National Employees' Benefit Board was set up immediately thereafter. The National Board is composed of seven members of the I. B. E. W. and seven members of the N. E. C. A., plus one public member appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

The National Board formulates policies for the administration of the benefit plan and local boards are set up between our local unions and chapters of the N. E. C. A.

The first payroll assessments under this new plan were received by the National Board in June, 1947. Since that time we have experienced difficulty in getting the plan into operation. Contractors were reluctant to make the 1 per cent payroll deduction and many of our own local union officers were negligent in getting their joint boards set up. They were also negligent in getting the contractors to make their payments.

As agreements expired our local unions have been making the 1 per cent payments part of the agreement and with time and hard work we are gradually working towards the goal of 100 per cent payment by our employers in the electrical construction industry.

We cannot permit any failure in this pension plan. Every local union and every member working for an electrical contractor must assist the International Office in making the pension plan 100 per cent effective, regardless of whether or not the contractor is a member of the N. E. C. A. This advice also applies to contractors who have International agreements.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that the welfare and future of our pension benefits depend upon the success or failure of this present plan. Every member should see that he does everything to make it succeed.

#### 8—President's Election to A. F. of L. Executive Council

When G. M. Bugniazet resigned as International Secretary, he also resigned as a member of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council. I was elected member of the

Executive Council of the Federation at its San Francisco Convention in 1947.

#### 9—Resolutions on Legislation for the A. F. of L.

The San Francisco Convention passed resolutions concerning legislation and other matters for action by the American Federation of Labor. All the matters pertaining to either state or national problems which were passed for reference to the A. F. of L. were referred to that organization in prompt and due proper form.

Many subjects were introduced by resolutions to the 1946 Convention and referred to the incoming officers. Many of these subjects were studied and analyzed and some have been completely complied with and put into effect. Others are still being worked upon while on others no progress has been made to date.

#### 10—Progress Meetings of International Vice Presidents

Two meetings of all the International Vice Presidents were held in 1947 and one thus far in 1948. It has been impossible for the President to attend all meetings, but I found that I was able to attend the majority of progress meetings which have been held. It is my opinion that these progress meetings prove of great value and assistance to both the local unions and the International Officers. The meetings resulted in a useful exchange of ideas on the many problems of organization and administration in the various districts.

#### 11—Apprentice Training

The I. B. E. W. has a national reputation in the apprentice training field. And with demand for skilled craftsmen high, we do not want to see our efforts lag. The apprentice training problem has been given considerable attention by the International Office in the last year and a half.

A committee of five from the N. E. C. A. and the I. B. E. W. has been formed into a National Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Two meetings of this joint committee were held and general policies made and plans of action laid down for the training of apprentices in the electrical industry. We are encouraging the stimulation of joint efforts between management and labor and to the best of our knowledge, to date there are 396 apprenticeship committees set up in the industry. While this may seem a substantial number, we hope to encourage further expansion in order that the necessary number of apprentices can be supplied to industry as needed.

#### 12—International Agreements

Many questions have been asked regarding International Agreements with general and specialized contractors. In January 1947 there were on

record in the International Office, 110 International Agreements with contractors doing interstate business. Since January 1947 forty of those agreements have been cancelled or terminated. Only three International Agreements have been negotiated and signed since January 1947. Those three Agreements are with employers who do specialty work in the electrical field only, such as erection of radio towers, steel transmission towers and public utility power house work.

#### 13—Plan for Settling Jurisdiction Under the Building Construction Trades Dept. A. F. of L.

At the Convention of the Building Construction Trades Department Convention held in San Francisco, October, 1947, the Convention instructed the Executive Council of the Department to draft a plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between the member organizations of the Department, such plan as agreed to by the Executive Council members to be submitted to the Presidents of the affiliated organizations.

The committee appointed to draft the plan held meetings with the General Counsel and members of the NLRB, also with representatives of General Contractors and sub- or specialty contractors. A plan was drafted and submitted to all International Presidents. It was accepted by 17 International Organizations. Your President did not vote for the plan. The Elevator Constructors voted against the plan.

It was my belief that the plan would prove to be unworkable and impractical. I also was of the view that it was a matter of questionable principle to advertise the decisions of the private agency established to administer the plan as having force equal to that of a government agency. Furthermore, it was most disturbing to see the rapid concession that the plan had to be established to avoid burdening the government agency administering the Taft-Hartley Act when we did not know how far the courts would say the Taft-Hartley Act applies to the building and construction industry.

These points and others were discussed at great length, but the Building and Construction Trades Department by a democratic majority vote, decided to go along with the plan. The I. B. E. W., as a member of the Department, was bound by the vote. Furthermore, it was realized by your International Officers that it would be unwise to take any drastic action at that time which might impair the united strength of the Building and Construction Trades Department. We thought it would be better to measure our judgment against practical experience.

(Continued on page 56)



# Convention Report of Secretary

## *Summarizing Work of His Office, Brother Milne Reports Much Progress In Streamlining of Office Procedures and Routine*

(Following is the report of J. Scott Milne, International Secretary, to the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

**I**N ACCORDANCE with Article III, Section 5, of our Constitution, I herewith transmit to you and through you to the membership of our Brotherhood, a report of the International Secretary's Department for the period beginning July 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, except as may otherwise be noted in the report.

On July 15, 1947, former International Secretary G. M. Bugniet resigned. President Tracy appointed me to fill the unexpired term. This report will deal more specifically with my term as Secretary for the past year.

As you are well aware, the duties of the Secretary are covered very carefully in Article VI, and his responsibilities are outlined in detail. It is my desire to give a full and complete report of the Secretary's Department to the Brotherhood. To do so, I must in fairness, call upon the department heads for their reports. Therefore, this will be a compilation of reports from all of the departments under the Secretary. Without the help of the supervisors and those working with them, under the supervision of our office manager, Howard P. Wright, we could not have accomplished all that we have. They have done an excellent job.

### Highlights Summarized

I shall summarize for you some of the highlights of our work at the International Office in the past year and then give you the more detailed reports of our supervisors.

On July 16, 1947, there were numerous reports which had been sent to the International Secretary by our various local unions, which were awaiting processing by our record department and posting to the individual standing of each member. During the previous six years the record department had gradually slipped back, until in July, 1947, we had local unions which had received no reports for more than 12 months. This meant that there was a tremendous backlog of work in this office. Many of the local unions were wondering why their reports had not been returned to them.

This situation caused difficulty within the local unions for the members and particularly for the financial secretaries, and it caused difficulty between local unions when members transferred by traveling cards.

With reference to this situation, in the financial report you will find listed, "Suspense Account," or unallocated account, the name applied to that money which has been received in the International Office, but must await posting by the recording department before it can be credited to its proper account by the financial department.

On July 16, 1947, this "Suspense Account," or unallocated fund, amounted to \$2,402,047.12. On July 1, 1948, it had been reduced to \$495,800.26. The major problem of your Secretary has been to reduce the unallocated account and bring the records of all local unions in the International Office up to date. That is, have all reports credited and posted and returned to the local unions within 30 days. By reorganizing and employing more help, this job has been accomplished and today reports re-

ceived in this office are completed and returned within a month's time. It is our aim and objective to see that this procedure is continued in the future.

### Preservation of Records

A second major problem which we attempted to solve during the past year was that of carefully preserving our important records, *your important records*, literally millions of them, and yet conserve precious space so valuable everywhere in these days of housing shortages and especially so in Washington. In addition, there was the ever-increasing cost of file cabinets to take into consideration and also the increasing hazard to our people and our building of the tremendous weight of these cabinets on our floors. Micro-filming of our records solved this problem for us. Details are given in the section devoted to this topic.

While referring to our records, I wish to say a word about the Archives collection we are making at the International Office. It is our thought to assemble as much historical material concerning our Brotherhood as we can—old Journals, Convention Pro-



*International Secretary Milne tells of work of International Headquarters.*



ceedings, programs, pictures, souvenirs, in short anything that is of interest to us as members of the I. B. E. W. We have, already in our possession, many items for our collection and are now engaged in setting them up in permanent display cases so that they may be preserved at the International Office for all time for those who love the Brotherhood. We are grateful to the local unions which have forwarded precious material to us, especially Local Union No. 1. Sometime we hope to write the full history of our Brotherhood and this material will be invaluable at that time.

I wish to make mention here also, that a room has been set aside at International headquarters where the many volumes on labor, its history, economics and other associated fields, which we had in many offices in the building, have been assembled. This is the nucleus of what we hope will become a real trade union library.

#### Springfield Office

I now bring to your attention the matter of the Springfield office. Our Brotherhood owned a building in Springfield, Ill. Most of our printing was handled by a firm in Springfield. In addition, the Springfield office handled the addressograph plates for the mailing of our JOURNAL. There was always a time lag of from 1 to 10 days in communicating with Springfield, and many of our records were incomplete by reason of this time delay. We felt, therefore, that it was expedient to dispose of the Springfield office. We moved all of the supplies and equipment that could be used in the International Office to Washington, D. C. The building was sold and those employees who were desirous of coming to Washington, were transferred. All of the printing and mailing is now centralized in the Washington office under the supervision of Mr. Daniel S. Wrenn.

#### Savings Effective

A considerable saving has been effected in our printing costs by reason of the fact that we do not have double transportation bills from Springfield to Washington and from Washington to all the other sections of the country. By consolidating all of our supplies in one department and purchasing in quantity lots, we have been able to make a considerable saving. This is quite necessary because, as everyone knows, the cost of printing has increased materially. On certain items we have had to pass on the increase to the local unions. We are trying to sell the supplies at cost, but unless there is a reduction in the cost of printing, the cost to the local unions of several additional items will have to be increased.

With regard to our printing, a study has been made of all existing forms,

applications, receipts, etc., in use by the International Office. We have found that some forms are obsolete and we are revising many of these, standardizing them and making improvements which we feel will be of service to our members and to the I. O.

In the past, financial matters have been reported by the Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Council. The auditors' report for the two years ending June 30, 1948, will be made in detail by the Treasurer, and I refer you to his report for financial details.

However, I do wish to make a few comments. We had a small bank account in Springfield and one in New York City. These were consolidated and brought to Washington. The money was invested in securities which pay interest, rather than left lying idle in the bank.

In accord with the Constitution, a bank account was opened in the City of Memphis, to cover the Convention expenses. This account has now been changed to the Boardwalk National Bank in Atlantic City, N. J.

#### New Investment Procedure

A change has been made in the matter of investing the funds of our Brotherhood. On January 12, 1948, an agreement was entered into between the American Security and Trust Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers whereby the American Security and Trust Company agreed to advise us on the matter of investing the funds of our Brotherhood. There is no obligation on our part to accept the suggestions of the American Security and Trust Company, but the recommendations are given for our benefit and we have found that this is a most satisfactory arrangement. In addition, all of our bonds and stocks are held by the American Security and Trust Company, in trust for our Brotherhood. We are wholly protected for the full amount of investments and cash in our agency account. Thus none of our securities can be handled by any officer or employee of the Brotherhood, which relieves the officers and employees of a great responsibility and relieves the Brotherhood of the added expense of carrying insurance to cover these bonds, as would be necessary if they were held in our building.

The same agency account and investment system is used insofar as the funds of the Pension Benefit Fund are concerned. This working arrangement has been found to be of material assistance and financial help to both funds.

There have been many questions raised in regard to whether a convention of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association would be held at this time. Conventions of the Electrical

Workers' Benefit Association are held every four years and since the last convention of the E. W. B. A. was held in 1946, there will be no convention this year.

#### Military Withdrawal Cards

Recently an investigation was made with reference to the Military Service Fund of our Brotherhood. It was found that there were several thousand men still being carried on military withdrawal cards who were discharged from the armed forces as long ago as 1942. The original referendum on this fund provided that any money left in the fund would be transferred to the Pension Benefit Fund. Therefore, this fund has been transferred to the Pension Benefit Fund in accordance with the provisions of the referendum and the Constitution.

In checking on members remaining on military withdrawal cards, we found that the majority of them, as indicated in replies to a letter sent them, are desirous of making one of the branches of the armed service a life career. We have notified these men that military withdrawal cards were not issued for that purpose, and they should redeposit their military withdrawal cards in the local union which issued them, because on and after a certain date, their cards would no longer be carried by this fund. Those we had carried for many months after they were discharged from the service were given an opportunity to repay the amount expended from the fund for them. We have collected a substantial amount in connection with the military cards. Those who have not made any effort to repay the money have been dropped from membership in our Brotherhood.

In this section of the account of my stewardship, I wish to report to you that the wishes of our members expressed by vote at our International Convention in 1946 have been carried out. The changes in our Constitution voted upon were made and our Constitution completely revised to the best of our ability. I now have other Constitutional changes to recommend for your consideration here and I further suggest that your International Officers be instructed to see that all changes in our Constitution to conform to amendments adopted at this Convention be made, and further that these changes be incorporated in every section throughout the Constitution where applicable, so that every part of our Constitution will be in conformity with every other part.

#### Constitutional Amendments

Amendments to our Constitution are recommended as follows:

Article II, Section 12 merely states that:

"The R. S. of each L. U. shall notify the I. S., giving the name or names



of delegates and alternates, 60 days prior to the I. C."

The above has often been ignored, apparently because no penalty is stated for failure to comply. Credentials have often been received by the I. S. long after the 60-day limit, not allowing enough time to check the standing and eligibility of all the delegates. Still the local unions expect their delegates to be seated and paid. Therefore, it is recommended that Article II, Section 12, be amended to read as follows:

"Credentials of the delegates and alternates shall be forwarded to the I. S. at least 60 days prior to the I. C. upon failure to do so, the delegates or alternates shall receive no mileage or other convention payments from I. B. E. W. funds."

Article VI, Section 1 (7th paragraph) requires the International Secretary:

"To mail a copy of the yearly audit as made by the certified public accountant employed by the I. E. C. to each L. U. in good standing by August 10 of each year."

The yearly audit is not completed until the last of July and by publishing it in our JOURNAL all members are able to read it. Besides, this means a big saving in printing, postage and mailing. Therefore, it is recommended that the above paragraph be amended to read:

"To publish in the September issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, each year, the annual I. B. E. W. audit of the certified public accountant employed by the I. E. C."

#### Handling of Funds

For many years the International Secretary has handled the investment of Brotherhood funds—without specific constitutional authority for this. The present Secretary has consulted with the President and the Executive Council on all investments and on the transfer and sale of Brotherhood property.

The International Secretary, however, does not believe it advisable to continue handling such matters without specific constitutional authority. Therefore, after consulting with other Brotherhood officers, it is recommended that a new section (to be properly numbered) be added to Article VI and reads as follows:

"The I. S. is empowered to make any investment of I. B. E. W. and pension funds and to manage, change, exchange and sell any such investments and to make reinvestments—this power also includes the purchase, transfer, lease or sale of real estate—all subject to approval of the I. E. C."

The Taft-Hartley law made it necessary to amend the Employees Benefit Agreement, made with the National Electrical Contractors Association, September 3, 1946. This provides that the contractor shall pay one per cent of his gross electrical

labor payroll toward pension payments for our members.

The amount paid by the contractors to the National Employees Benefit Board must be kept separate from the Brotherhood fund. The amended agreement provides that no one can draw a pension payment for the same month from both the Brotherhood fund and the contractors' fund.

However, payments cannot be made from the contractors' fund until our Constitution has been amended to conform to the amended agreement. Therefore, it is recommended that Article XII, Section 2 (sixth paragraph) be amended to read as follows:

"The I. S. shall authorize, for each member admitted to pension benefits, \$50 a month. The I. S. shall also pay, from the pension benefit fund, the per capita tax of each member on pension as provided for in this Article, and as provided for in the Employees Benefit Agreement, first made September 3, 1946.



W. A. Boyd, Local No. 51, chairman of International Secretary's Report Committee, gives his report.

"Any member who accepts a pension payment for any particular month, as provided for in this Constitution, shall thereby cancel any claim for pension benefits he may have against the Pension Benefit Trust Fund as established by the Employees Benefit Agreement."

#### Death Benefit Fund

Article XIII establishes the Death Benefit Fund of the Brotherhood. It also establishes the Electrical Workers Benefit Association. The I. B. E. W. Death Benefit Fund is to be used wherever the E. W. B. A. is not allowed to function by State or Provisional law.

The I. B. E. W. Death Benefit clause

of Article XIII should conform to the E. W. B. A. Constitution and By-Laws. Therefore, it is recommended that Article XIII, Section 2, be amended to include the words "at the date of the member's death"—and such other words as are necessary to have both Constitutions conform.

Article XIV, Section 8 reads:

"The standing of any member issued a military service card prior to January 1, 1947, will be carried until he is discharged from military service."

In accord with our old Constitution and the action of our last convention the Military Service Card was discontinued. (Explained in the Executive Council's Minutes published in the April, 1947, JOURNAL.) All living members carrying such cards have been discharged, as far as the International Secretary was able to determine.

Some members reenlisted, saying they intended to continue in military service. But it was never intended that those reenlisting in peace time should have their standing carried. (Another proposal is being submitted for consideration, to protect our younger members entering the new peace-time army.) Therefore, it is now recommended that Section 8 of Article XIV be deleted.

Article XVII, Section 3, now provides that local unions shall adjourn their meetings "not later than 11 p. m. prevailing time, and no other meeting shall be held on the same day or night. Any action taken after this hour shall be null and void."

However, we now have some locals that cannot comply with this provision because their members are engaged in operations of a continuous nature. Therefore, it is recommended that the above be amended by adding a new paragraph thereto to read:

"When a L. U.'s members are engaged in operations of a continuous nature, and it is impossible or impractical to comply with the above provision, the I. P. may grant special dispensation in such cases."

#### Examining Boards

Article XVIII, Section 1, requires that each local union shall have an "Examining Board of not more than five nor less than three members."

Some manufacturing and utility locals do not require an Examining Board. Therefore, it is recommended that the last three lines of Section 1 of this Article be amended to read:

"... and, if the L. U. so decides, an Examining Board of not more than five nor less than three members."

Article XX, Section 3 (3rd paragraph) reads:

"L. U.'s in legal difficulty shall automatically assess each working member for every day he works until the difficulty is settled. If the difficulty is for



an increased wage, the assessment shall not be less than the amount of the increase demanded. If the difficulty does not involve an increase or decrease of wages, the amount of the assessment shall be determined by a majority vote of the members at a regular or special meeting of the L. U. (This may be waived by the I. P. when good cause is shown.)"

The above has been rarely, if ever, applied. But it has caused unnecessary argument and our opponents in organizing campaigns have twisted and misrepresented the wording to confuse and deceive. Therefore, it is recommended that the above paragraph be deleted.

The Constitution of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association permits a reinstated member to regain his continuous standing in the E. W. B. A. by paying a fee of \$10. Nothing in the I. B. E. W. Constitution refers to this. However, the International Office has been following the rule of the E. W. B. A.

Therefore to have both Constitutions conform, it is recommended that Article XXIV of the I. B. E. W. Constitution be amended by adding a new section (to be properly numbered) to read as follows:

"Any reinstated 'A' member desiring to regain his continuous standing in the I. B. E. W. Death Benefit Fund may do so by paying \$10 to such fund."

Article XXV, Section 5, reads:

"Traveling cards may not be deposited in any L. U. which does not include the type of membership for which the card was issued."

The above has worked unfairly. Some "B" members have been accepted by locals having only "A" members. The member had to drop his "B" membership and was then made an "A" member. But he was given no credit for the original initiation fee paid. Some had paid an original fee of \$25.

Therefore, it is recommended that the above be amended by adding the following words thereto:

"Unless the member transfers to a type of membership covered by the L. U. In such case he shall be given credit for the last initiation fee he paid."

Our Constitution now provides (Article XXIII, Section 1) that "no member is entitled to notice of the monthly or quarterly dues of his L. U." However, this does not specify members on withdrawal cards who make payments direct to the I. O.

Some members on withdrawal cards have contended they should receive notice of when their payments are due the I. O. Some have carried their cases to the International Executive Council when they lost continuous standing.

Therefore, it is recommended that Article XXVI, Section 2 (covering

withdrawal cards) be amended by adding the following thereto:

"No member on withdrawal card is entitled to notice of any payments due the I. O."

Article XXVI, Section 3, reads:

"A member desiring to retire from the trade and not maintain his standing is to be issued an honorary withdrawal card of a different color. Upon returning to the trade and having complied with this Article, he may deposit his card in the L. U. issuing it and start his membership anew."

It will be helpful to add the following recommended words to the last sentence of the above:

"by payment of the regular dues. No initiation fee is necessary except that the 'A' member shall pay the required \$2 admission fee to the E. W. B. A."

We now have the Selective Service for a new peacetime army and it is evident from letters received in the I. O. that a number of our younger members will be inducted for a definite period. Some will also enlist for the same definite period.

Therefore, consideration should be given as to whether a new fund is necessary or desirable to protect the standing of our young members who are inducted or who enlist, and who have more than 12 months continuous standing.

In any event, their standing should not be protected beyond two years from their entrance into the peacetime army—unless the law is changed to extend the period of their service.

It is estimated that the cost of carrying the benefits of the young "A" members involved will amount to about 10 cents per month per "A" member. However, if any such assessment is considered necessary or desirable for this purpose, it should first be submitted to a referendum vote.

Should the above be done, the fund thus created should be maintained only until it has served the purpose stated above. Any amount remaining after this should be transferred to the Pension Benefit Fund.

\* \* \*

I now bring to you the reports of our department heads, which will give you in detail the operation of the International Secretary's office.

#### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MISS MAE BOWE, Supervisor

While our record department is comparatively little known outside of the International Office, its duties and functions are highly important to the local unions and their membership. It is here, behind the scenes, that the routine, yet very essential work of keeping our members' records is done. It is the responsibility of this department to review, process and record all of the monthly reports submitted by our local unions and to issue benefit certificates to E. W. B. A. members.

Few of our members realize the work that must go into keeping just one member's record in the I. O. His membership card must be maintained and his dues recorded correctly month by month. This card is deposited in his local union file. In addition a card must be maintained for him in our master file. He must be issued a benefit certificate if he is an "A" member and the proper records must be made to preserve this death benefit information at headquarters. His address card must be typed and kept accurate and up to date in the address file. Every time he transfers or travels or changes address, notation must be made in all the proper places. In addition addressograph files must be maintained to insure to the members, receipt of their monthly JOURNAL. There are official receipts to be returned to the local unions and the correspondence entailed in this procedure. Then there are many little incidental steps too numerous to mention, involved in verifying the fact that John Doe, L. U. No. 000, is an active member of the I. B. E. W. in good standing. All this for one member! Multiply this by more than 400,000 and you have a rough idea of the job that our clerks in the Recording Department are doing. And they are doing a job that requires experience and training.

Following the war and the general employment upheaval everywhere, we had an unprecedented turnover in personnel in our Recording Department. This factor coupled with the steady increase in I. B. E. W. membership, posed quite a problem for those in charge of our membership file. There were long delays in crediting our members' records and in processing reports.

A year ago we were more than 12 months behind in getting receipts from our local unions recorded. The amount in our Suspense Fund—amount of unreceipted monthly reports — was \$2,402,074.12.

By hiring additional personnel, overtime work and improving and streamlining certain functions of the work, we have reduced this Suspense Fund to \$495,800.26 and now our local receipts are posted within 30 days after being received. We are working practically on a current basis. It is our objective to stay on this current basis and barring unforeseen circumstances, we feel we shall be able to maintain a 30-day schedule.

#### MICRO-FILMING DEPARTMENT

MRS. KATHERINE ROOT, Supervisor

The great growth of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, recently necessitated a change of method for keeping vital records that have been filed at the International Office ever since the in-



ception of our organization. With a constant growth of membership which has demanded more and more space for filing cabinets, the need for some means of conserving space became evident. With efficiency and economy, our two-fold objective, a study of the problem was made.

The acceptance of micro-filming as a space saver by the military leaders in World War II and their demonstrations of its practicality, stirred the interest of the business world. Today this photographic system whereby all types of documents are reproduced on film, can be found in wide use throughout the country.

On September 22, 1947, two Film-a-Record machines and two Viewers were purchased for the purpose of micro-filming the records of the Brotherhood. In the year that has just passed, we have photographed approximately 1,900,000 documents.

Our first job was the filming of the Death Benefit Applications of which we had 397,000. These documents were 8½ inches by 11½ inches and were photographed on both sides. There were 18 four-drawer cabinets of applications. The micro-filmed applications require only three drawers in a cabinet 5 inches by 20 inches by 26 inches.

The obligation cards were photographed at the same time as the applications. We had 800,000 of these cards which occupied 20 eight-drawer cabinets measuring 18 inches by 52¼ inches. The cards are 3 by 5 inches in size and we photographed around 6,300 to a 100-foot roll of 16-mm film.

We are at present photographing the dues receipts of the members, which are on forms 3 by 5 inches and housed in 800 file drawers in 120 cabinets—a total of 14 million documents. After micro-filming, these documents will be reduced in space to 32 of the original 800 drawers which they filled before.

In addition to the dues receipts the death claims are being photographed. The death claims contain the record of the member's death, payment of the benefit to the beneficiary, and all papers concerning the death of the member. There are approximately 17,000 death claims involving some 170,000 documents.

The cancelled pension checks, of which there are 220,978, are now in the process of being photographed, as well as the regular checks and correspondence of all the local unions.

The micro-film system adopted by the Brotherhood saves approximately 99 per cent of floor space. The contents of 160 letter files can be stored in a 16-mm. Film-a-Record microfile, requiring the space of one letter file. The contents of 16 letter files can be micro-filmed and put into space no larger than a desk drawer.

With this start toward a modern



*INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT COMMITTEE—Front row, left to right: S. E. Rockwell, Arthur Schröder, W. R. Boyd (chairman), H. Patton, and W. B. Walsh. Back row: S. A. Johnson, J. J. Kapp, Elmer Zemke, W. C. Harris, and T. E. Bobbitt. Group passed on Secretary Milne's report.*

method of keeping the Brotherhood's records we will eventually have a complete system which will insure a compilation for posterity.

#### **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**

*MISS MARIE DOWNEY, Supervisor*

With regard to our official JOURNAL, there have been a number of innovations. The JOURNAL, since its inception back in 1893, has had an excellent reputation as a leading labor magazine. It has been called by some, "the best in the labor field." We have tried to preserve the high standards of quality and information set for us by the editors who preceded us and in addition we have tried to introduce changes and innovations, with the thought in mind, to make our magazine a real trade union publication. To accomplish this, we consulted our men in the field and took into consideration the welcome suggestions of many of our readers and attempted to coordinate and incorporate them into our official organ. The result was THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, the new name adopted in place of *The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators*. We also changed the format to one which we felt was more modern in design and inaugurated the use of color each month on our covers.

We have tried to bring as many articles of technical and instructive nature as possible to our members, and to keep them abreast of changes and improvements as they occur in the electrical field. In short, anything which we felt would be of particular interest to our members because of their chosen profession, we have tried to bring to their attention.

Certain new departments have been initiated in our magazine, "Technical Notes," "Questions and Answers," "New Electrical Products," "Scientific Sparks" and in addition to our members' own page "Short Circuits," we have added a second page called, "Wired for Sound."

We have made other changes which we hope have been acceptable to our readers, for example, we have discontinued the practice of printing the local union receipts each month and have adopted the method of reporting them quarterly, adding pages to the JOURNAL to accommodate them, so that our members may still have their full grist of reading material.

We no longer accept paid advertising in the JOURNAL but we do insert information and photographs of products manufactured and books published by our members, free of charge, so that their goods can be brought to the attention of all our readers.

We have received many favorable comments on the JOURNAL on what our readers like to term "the new look." For this we are grateful. The JOURNAL belongs to our members and we want them to have the material they want in it.

We would be remiss in making any report on our official publication if we did not make note of the faithful press secretaries who send us their local notes each month. We have some very excellent writers among our correspondents and from their pens have come articles of extremely high caliber on social, political and educational matters, not only of local but of national and international scope. We are proud of our correspondents and truly feel that much of the prestige which the JOURNAL has gained through the years has been due in large measure to the interested and interesting writers in our local unions.

With regard to our circulation, our JOURNAL is reaching more people than ever before and we feel that we can confidently say that we have well over a million readers monthly.

#### **MAILING DEPARTMENT**

*MISS MARGARET CLEARY, Supervisor*

On January 1, 1948, the entire mailing list of the I. B. E. W. was shipped to the International Office from



Springfield, Ill. The list comprised over 350,000 addressograph stencils which required 22 large cabinets to hold them.

For over two months we continued using the same addressograph stencil system. We found the constant handling of these inked stencils, cumbersome and extremely dirty and sought a new and more efficient method of maintaining our mailing files.

In cooperation with the printer handling our official JOURNAL 3- by 5-inch address cards were made for all the members then in our file. Instead of the 22 cabinets needed before, 13 were sufficient to house the new address cards.

In addition to saving space, the new system is a great time-saver. Since the new cards are so much more legible, we are now able to record a change of address right on the 3 by 5 card and the printer in turn makes us a new card. This instead of the slower method of cutting a new stencil, inking same and sending a print to the printers.

While we are rapidly bringing our mailing list up to date, we are still some distance from our goal of having every member receives his JOURNAL every month. By a rough estimate, we are still about 30,000 names behind. We are checking the mailing list files against our membership file and all members excluded at present will soon be receiving their monthly publication.

However, this cannot be accomplished in a day or a week or a month, but the members of the mailing department are working very hard to meet that goal—every month a JOURNAL to every member.

However, in reaching this goal we need the cooperation of our members. Let us know when you fail to get your JOURNAL and be sure to write your old and your new address plainly and be sure to give zone numbers old and new. This will be of great help to us in bringing better service to you.

## RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

WM. W. ROBBINS, Director

During the past two years there has been considerable change in personnel in the Research Department. Following the resignation of the former Director of the Department, Mr. Hedges, study was made as to the reorganization of the Department, its needs, scope of operation, and its actual value to the Brotherhood.

The main function of the reorganized Department will be to gather and prepare factual data to be used in the field in connection with negotiations of agreements, arbitration cases and labor relations in general. To obtain this data the Department must have the continued cooperation of the local unions in the field. It is from this source that figures are obtained as to

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 1946 THROUGH JULY 1948

	No. of Jobs
Financial Statements and Memoranda.....	94
Wage Rate Studies, not included elsewhere.....	78
Memos and Studies on Particular Industries:	
Electric Utilities.....	9
Telephone and Telegraph.....	10
Construction.....	20
Electrical Manufacturing.....	19
Radio Broadcasting.....	5
Memos on Agreement Clauses of Various Types.....	13
Memos Concerning I. B. E. W. Relations with Federal Government Agencies (TVA, Bonneville, Panama Canal, Social Security, etc.).....	12
Cost of Living Memos.....	28
Memos on Taxation, Pensions, Benefits, etc.....	9
Articles Published by the I. B. E. W. (estimate).....	150
Articles for Publication Outside the I. B. E. W.....	7
Memos Bearing on I. B. E. W. Public Relations.....	4
General Material on Various Phases of Industrial Relations.....	8
Material Prepared for I. B. E. W. Officers and Local Unions not Elsewhere Classified.....	18
Speeches and Radio Broadcasts.....	14
Miscellaneous.....	9
<b>Total, 23 months.....</b>	<b>507</b>

hours worked, rates of pay and conditions of employment under which our members work, as well as the number of our members employed in each division of the electrical industry. In this connection the largest problem of the Department is to attempt to determine the actual number of our members who are employed by any given employer.

Following is a report of the activities of the Research Department in the two years since our last convention.

The Research Department is primarily a service branch of the organization. Fundamentally it is designed to aid our members and officials in meeting the everyday and unusual problems which confront them, thus enabling them to carry out forcefully the duties of their positions.

The work of the Department is highly diversified. Written requests for information from our members are numerous and cover a multitude of fields. For example, one member wrote us for "a copy of everything in our Research files," to assist him in establishing a research division for his local union. While this was, of course, an impossible task, we endeavored to send the member what material we could, and made suggestions we thought would be helpful. Another member wrote us asking for the little-known author of a well-known labor poem to be used in a Labor Day speech he was making. A little research at the public library and the poet's name was supplied.

In general the work of the Research Department has ranged from gathering and furnishing simple data to doing complex analysis and historical research. A large proportion of it has had to do with procuring factual information for the use of our local unions and International Representa-

tives during collective bargaining procedures. This type of information has included data on the corporate structure, analysis of financial statements, company earnings, and dividend payments of our employers. Also included are memoranda on current wage rates, working hours, overtime, shift premium, holiday, vacation, hazardous work payment, and numerous other phases of working conditions existing in establishments comparable to the companies with which the negotiations are being conducted.

Often members request detailed information on a moment's notice. Frequently agreements numbering in the twenties or even in the hundreds must be examined in order to insure our supplying the best possible answer. At one time we may be asked to supply data on recent wage increases in the electric utility industry for the Middle West, on the number of paid holidays in the electrical manufacturing industry in New England, cost of living data for Missouri, wages on Government projects and job classifications for Panama, pension plans in Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

The Research Department exists to give service but it would be helpful if our members, foreseeing their needs, would notify us well in advance of the information they desire. In this way we can assure better service.

In addition to the hundreds of written requests for specific data over the course of the two years since the last convention, at least 1,000 miscellaneous phone calls have reached the Research Department with requests touching on every phase of our activity, from the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity generated in the United States in the year 1924, to the hourly wage rate for journeymen wiremen in 1919.

To better aid our members to im-



prove the functioning of the Research Department, the International Office has recently established a card index file system covering all essential provisions of our current agreements. Each local union was sent "I. B. E. W. Agreement Data Cards" and was asked to fill out and return a card for each existing agreement it had. These cards have been of great help in the work of the Research Department and we are very grateful to the local unions who cooperated so willingly in supplying the International Office with this essential information.

In further effort to be of assistance to our organization, the Research Department maintains ready-reference lists of I. B. E. W. agreements in several branches of the trade, such as with electric and gas utilities, the telephone and telegraph industry, radio broadcasting companies, rural electrification cooperatives and municipal power systems.

Our Research files are quite extensive, covering from 350 to 400 subjects. In the past two years approximately 2,500 items in the form of memoranda, pamphlets and news clippings of interest to the organization have been filed.

The Department has at all times endeavored to be helpful to students of the labor movement by supplying them with information concerning the structure of the I. B. E. W. and its history and activities. Possibly 150 such requests have reached us since the last Convention. It is gratifying to note the growing interest of the younger generation in the field of labor problems and union development.

Other activities of the Research staff in the past two years have included such various services as giving our local unions advice on points of Parliamentary Law, writing briefs for major wage negotiation or arbitration cases and at times attending meetings of certain labor organizations or governmental agencies.

In dealing continuously with current phases of the working conditions of our members, the Department is able to detect changing trends affecting union men and women. It has been pleased to note, for example, such developments as the greatly liberalized practices in regard to vacation with pay and paid holidays throughout industry during the past few years.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

HAROLD K. WHITFORD, *Director*

Knowing well the dynamic force for good will that public relations is achieving for all types of organizations, on January 15, 1948, a Department of Public Relations for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was set up.

The long-term objectives of this de-

partment are designed to further the Brotherhood's good reputation with the public and to establish in the public mind, the Brotherhood as an institution of character which functions in the public interest, through the media of the printed word, the spoken word and visual presentation. It is the goal of the Public Relations Department to win for the Brotherhood the respect of all individuals and groups with whom the union deals in its day-to-day operations.

One of the projects of our public relations program was inaugurated to meet the need for promotion of the union label throughout the country. A number of photo murals were designed and sent to various union label exhibits sponsored by Central Trades and State Federations of Labor as well as several local unions of the I. B. E. W.

This department also created a permanent 22 by 34 foot exhibit in the form of a booth for the Union Label Show sponsored by the A. F. of L., and which was held in the Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., from May 12 to 16. The display highlighted in pictorial record the growth of the Brotherhood and its many developments in the field of social and educational advancement. This display is a permanent one and can be used for many promotional meetings and other union activities for several years.

At the present time, the Public Relations Department is engaged in a number of projects designed to further the interests of the Brotherhood, among them the compiling of new organizational literature and the accumulating of photo files of our men at work and important activities of our Brotherhood.

## LOCAL UNION RECORD

MRS. CATHERINE BIRMINGHAM, *Supervisor*

The following is a report of the charters granted and charters lapsed for the period from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948.

"A" "A and B" and "BA"	U. S.	Canada
In existence June 30, 1946.....	993	65
Chartered July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948.....	113	24
	1,106	89
Lapsed July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948.....	16	2
	1,090	84
Amalgamated July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948.....	26	2
Total in Existence June 30, 1948.....	1,064	82
"B" Locals	U. S.	Canada
In existence June 30, 1946.....	254	31
Chartered July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948.....	48	21
	302	52
Lapsed July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948.....	30	15
	272	37
Amalgamated July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948.....	6	0
Total in existence June 30, 1948.....	266	37

The total number of local unions in existence as of June 30, 1948 was 1449.

## DEATH BENEFIT DEPARTMENT

MRS. CELIA FREUND, *Supervisor*

Death claims paid from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948—a two-year period

From Death Benefit Fund.....	\$ 66,700.00
From General Fund on those covered by Art. XV, Sec. 12 and Art. XXI, Sec. 4.....	27,950.00
Total.....	\$ 94,650.00
Paid by E.W.B.A.....	\$2,350,314.28
<i>Death Claims paid from January 1, 1922 to June 30, 1948 (25 years, 6 months)</i>	
From Death Benefit Fund.....	\$ 426,074.63
From General Fund.....	150,481.58
Total.....	\$ 576,556.21
Paid by E.W.B.A.....	\$14,202,804.26

The figures given above are impressive, but like all statistics, inclined to be passed over as somewhat dry and uninteresting. But behind these dry statistics are many stories of comfort in the way of financial help brought to families of our members. Many of our long-time members will remember



when an electrical worker couldn't get insurance at any price because of occupational hazards. Even later when insurance companies would accept them, the premium rates were so high as to be practically prohibitive. Looking behind the little table of figures presented here, representing the millions of dollars paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members, we find a warm and interesting story of comfort and help.

## PENSION DEPARTMENT

MISS BERNARDINE QUINN, Supervisor

Following is a comprehensive report on our pension payments, intended to be both a review and a forecast.

Year	Membership Dec. 31	No. On Pension	Amount Paid Pensioners	Percentage Increase In Pensioners	Percentage Increase In Payments
1935	56,410	493	\$ 229,496.78		
1936	61,214	583	273,653.00	18.3	19.2
1937	79,397	665	313,059.80	14.0	14.4
1938	83,400	806	379,904.60	21.2	21.3
1939	91,328	945	414,121.90	17.3	9.0
1940	100,189	1134	525,518.60	12.0	26.9
1941	129,320	1243	598,121.70	9.6	13.8
1942	166,872	1442	622,876.90	16.0	4.1
1943	192,210	1657	762,353.40	14.9	22.4
1944	188,256	1964	884,464.75	18.5	16.0
1945	176,465	2320	1,033,977.50	18.1	16.9
1946	176,921	2598	1,208,904.40	12.0	16.9
1947	192,549	2928	1,720,754.50*	12.7	42.3†

\* Would have been \$1,376,603.60 had not pensions been increased by 25 per cent as of January 1, 1947.

† Would have been 13.9 per cent had not pensions been increased by 25 per cent as of January 1, 1947. 13.9 is used in the averages.

The above shows the picture of pension payments and pension membership for the past 12 years. It shows that since 1935 the number of pensioners has increased each year by an average of 15.4 per cent over the preceding year. It shows that since 1935 the payments to pensioners has increased each year by an average of 16.23 per cent over the preceding year.

Using the average percentage increases of the past 12 years, the next five years can be expected to show the following:

Year	No. On Pension	Amount Paid At Present Rate	Amount Paid If Increased To \$57.50 Mo.	Amount Paid If Increased To \$62.50 Mo.
1948	3379	\$2,000,032.96		
1949	3899	2,324,638.21	\$2,546,036.75	\$2,767,481.79
1950	4499	2,701,926.99	2,959,258.52	3,216,644.08
1951	5142	3,140,449.74	3,439,516.17	3,738,705.42
1952	5934	3,650,144.67	3,997,784.45	4,345,497.23
1953	6848	4,242,563.15	4,646,624.86	5,050,771.43

The amount paid pensioners from January 1, 1947 through

December 31, 1947.....	\$1,720,754.50
Paid to pensioners January 1, 1948 through June 30, 1948.....	936,904.60

Total ..... \$2,657,659.10

Amount that would have been paid under old pension of \$42.00 per month ..... 2,126,127.28

Increase..... \$ 531,531.82

The increase in pension payments has cost on an average of \$29,529.55 monthly since January 1, 1947 through June 30, 1948.

Payment necessary if all eligible went on pension at \$52.50 mo., \$630 yr.

On January 1, 1949 there will be 4,861 members eligible for pension at age 65.....	\$3,062,430.00
On January 1, 1949 there will be 5,638 members eligible for pension at age 64.....	3,551,940.00
On January 1, 1949 there will be 6,427 members eligible for pension at age 63.....	4,049,010.00
On January 1, 1949 there will be 7,264 members eligible for pension at age 62.....	4,576,320.00
On January 1, 1949 there will be 8,051 members eligible for pension at age 61.....	5,072,130.00
On January 1, 1949 there will be 8,959 members eligible for pension at age 60.....	5,644,170.00

## BONDING DEPARTMENT

MRS. JEAN ZELIE, Supervisor

Our Constitution states that local union presidents shall see that the financial secretary and the treasurer of local unions are covered by bond sufficient to protect the local union against any loss, that the minimum bond shall be \$500, and that all bonds are to be made through the International Office.

On January 1, 1948 a new system of handling the blanket bond was put into effect.

This office bonds the above-mentioned offices for the calendar year. Because of the few losses in the past, our local unions were entitled to a 20 per cent reduction in premium. The cost for bonding now is \$3 per \$500. In the past the premium was \$3.75 per \$500 yearly.

An additional good feature of our new bonding system enables local unions desiring to take out bonds for three-year periods to do so at a reduced rate equal in savings to one-half of a year's premium. For example, a \$500 bond for one year, \$3, for three years, \$7.50.

In the past it was necessary for each local union officer bonded, to complete an application form and send the bond premium to the International Office. Now the bonding company issues the certificate of bond to each local union, which certificate shows the position covered, the amount of the bond and the premium due and the remittance due on coverage is sent directly to the bonding company.

If the local unions should in the course of the year desire to increase the amount of bond or add new positions or make any other changes, they should communicate directly with the bonding company. This operation expedites the handling of coverage both for the locals and for the International Office.

## THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE

I do not wish to conclude my report without a comment on the International Office and our relations with our employes there.

It is our feeling that employes can produce more accurate work in a more efficient manner if their physical surroundings are clean and attractive and all reasonable demands for their welfare are met.

With this in mind, we have made certain improvements in the office with regard to painting and lighting. We have sought to relieve crowded conditions and have replaced much old, worn-out office equipment with new and efficient office furniture.

We have completely equipped with modern hospital furniture, a sick room which will accommodate two persons,

(Continued on page 31)



# Green's Speech at the Convention

## *AFL President Brings the Delegates to Their Feet With Rousing Applause as He Concludes Hard-Hitting, Significant Speech*

(Following is the address of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

President Tracy, associate officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, delegates in attendance at this important convention, visitors and friends: I responded with a feeling of genuine pleasure and deep satisfaction to the cordial invitation extended me by your President to visit with you and bring to you a message to this convention. I am happy indeed to do so, and I am tremendously impressed by this large and enthusiastic delegation representing a great organization—I repeat that, a great organization—affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

I want to bring to you in my official capacity the fraternal greetings of that great family of labor of which you form a part, and to supplement it by extending to you my personal felicitations. I know you must be happy to be a part of that great family of labor. We are happy to have you.

As I left my office in Washington the records there showed that there were almost 8,000,000 members with their dues all paid up, in good standing in the American Federation of Labor.

It is the largest organization on the western continent, it is the largest organization in the world. You are a part of it, you help make it what it is. We are proud to have you with us, and we are proud to have you as a part of the great family of labor.

I deem it appropriate and fitting to pay a tribute to your distinguished leader, my friend and associate. It has been my pleasure to work with him over a long number of years, and I have found in every position which he has occupied representing labor he has measured up to the high standard of excellence of service which we have set for him. He served with distinction as the President of your great organization; he served with equal distinction as the representative of the International Labor Organization in the United States of America, and he set a high standard of excellency of service when he served as an Assistant

Secretary in the Department of Labor.

Now he is serving you as your leader and as your President, and he serves with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor as a member of that great body. And during the time he has been serving there he has rendered most valuable service to our great American labor movement as well as to your great organization.

So I am happy to come to Atlantic City and meet you face to face in this great convention and tell you the truth and pay this fine compliment to a man whom I hold in affectionate regard, the leader of your great organized labor movement, President Daniel Tracy.

Then, of course, there are his assistants, whom I know and admire, and it has been a pleasure to work with them; and I want to assure you all that the American Federation of Labor, so far as it lies within my power, will extend to your great organization a full measure of support on all occasions whenever our help is needed or our advice solicited.

Fear of war again has struck into the homes of the American people. The registration of the young men of our country for Selective Service, now going on, has transferred that fear of war from the realm of vague possibility to harsh realism.

To those of us who sincerely be-

lieved that our victory in World War II would usher in a lasting period of international peace through the organization of the United Nations, the realization that another devastating conflict is in the making comes as a profound shock.

Yet the fact is that we have been engaged in a cold war—a non-fighting war—for more than a year. And no one knows when the cold war may suddenly turn to be a hot war.

### **Russia to Blame**

As we survey the causes of the collapse of our hopes for peace through international cooperation, we can come to only one conclusion—that the policy of Soviet Russia is at the root of the entire trouble.

When Russia lay prostrate at the feet of Hitler's armies for many critical months during the last war and America came to the rescue of the Russian people with planes and tanks and guns and food, none of us ever thought that the reward for our help and assistance would turn within a few short years to such utter hostility.

But the fact is—and we must face it—that the leaders of the Soviet dictatorship regard us as their arch enemies. Why? Who can answer that question?

America today is the last powerful citadel of democracy. We are the only nation that stands in the way of the world revolution planned by the Com-



A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT and escort committee, left to right: Charles Paulsen, William Green, Lawson Wimberly and Rudy Marginot.



munists. We are the only obstacle to Stalin's dreams of world-wide domination. Gratitude, sentiment or any other consideration of human decency and respect for others do not enter into the thinking of the Moscow regime. It is motivated solely by the lust for power.

That is why every attempt by the United States and other democratic nations to bring about orderly and just settlement of war issues through the United Nations has been blocked and frustrated by Soviet Russia. That is why Soviet Russia has vetoed every reasonable effort to reconstruct an equitable and peaceful world order.

At this moment, the American people are spending billions of dollars through the European Recovery Program in a desperate effort to avoid war. By extending real and tangible assistance at this time to the nations of Europe who still cling to the principles of democracy and freedom for their citizens, we can prevent the surging tide of Communism from engulfing all of Europe. That is our last hope of dealing with the threat of Soviet Russia, short of war.

Recognizing the tremendous importance of the success of the European Recovery Program, the American Federation of Labor has given its full support from the beginning. This support has been backed up by active work in its behalf. The American Federation of Labor has lend-leased the services of some of the key men on its staff to the European Recovery Administration and they are now serving in various countries of Europe.

It is generally conceded now that the Marshall Plan will succeed if the workers of the cooperating nations in Europe rally to its support. However, if labor in Europe heeds the false promises of Moscow, the Marshall Plan is doomed. It can be easily understood, therefore, how important is the role of our American Federation of Labor representatives in Europe. They know the trade union leaders of Europe, they know America's sincere desire for peace and they know all too well the ugly hypocrisy of Soviet Russia's policy toward the workers of Europe, so many millions of whom are even now serving in slave labor camps in Siberia.

#### Marshall Plan

Who is it that can speak to the workers in France where the Communists have captured their labor organization? To the working people of Italy, the working people of Greece, and the working people of the Scandinavian countries, all of whom are working with us in support of the Marshall Plan? We can speak to them in their own language. The representatives of special interests and big business cannot, of course, talk to them. They would have no confidence

in them. But they have confidence in labor. The representatives of labor from the United States and these representatives are now in contact with them throughout Europe. They are endeavoring to sell to them the blessings or the benefits of freedom, liberty and democracy.

We are endeavoring to establish in Europe a free trade union movement rather than a Government totalitarian movement dominated by the forces that represent Soviet Russia. In that respect we are fighting to save the world for democracy, and we are proud of the service the American Federation of Labor is rendering to Europe at this time. I am happy to express to you that your representatives are cooperating with us wholeheartedly in the execution of this program, because, come what may, go what will, live as we may, serve as we will, we are never going to surrender to the philosophy of Communism in America or anywhere throughout the world.

Opposing our efforts to bring security, prosperity and peace to the workers of Europe is ranged a powerful fifth column of Moscow, which masquerades under the name of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

#### W. F. T. U. Denounced

When this organization was formed several years ago, the American Federation of Labor denounced it as a Communist front and refused to join it. At that time, we were castigated for our position by many so-called liberals who would not or could not understand our refusal to collaborate with the so-called trade unions of Soviet Russia, which are in no sense free trade unions but abject tools of the Stalin dictatorship.

But now, lo and behold!—we find the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions—the president of that Communist-dominated, so-called trade movement of the world, himself publicly attesting to the truth of our charges in an address before the annual British Trades Union Congress at Margate, England, only a week ago.

I refer to Brother Arthur Deakin, a veteran and highly respected leader in the British trade union movement, who for some time served as president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. One who served as a fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention that was held at San Francisco last October.

This man, who served for some time as president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, openly declared in his address that the Communists have captured the World Federation of Trade Unions and are using it as a medium for advancing Soviet propaganda, not only in Europe but throughout the world.

When such statements come from

the head of the organization so exposed, they cannot be doubted by any fair-minded person.

The significance of Mr. Deakin's statements boils down to this plain fact—that the World Federation of Trade Unions is being used to advance the cause of Soviet Russia and to wreck the efforts of the United States to safeguard world peace through the Marshall Plan.

Under these circumstances it is indeed contradictory and disgraceful that a labor organization in the United States should continue to extend financial support and cooperation to the World Federation of Trade Unions. By so doing, it is in effect supporting a cause which is hostile to our own country.

#### CIO Should Withdraw

The labor organization I refer to is the C. I. O., which was one of the original founders of the World Federation of Trade Unions and still remains associated with it. With all the earnestness at my command, I here and now call upon the C. I. O. to withdraw from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

How contradictory it is for an organization to join with us, the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress, in supporting the Marshall Plan and claiming to be in full accord with our aims and purposes, to talk and pledge and promise unlimited support of the Marshall Plan in Europe, and, at the same time, send thousands of dollars to this World Federation of Trade Unions to be used by that World Federation of Trade Unions in opposing the Marshall Plan in Europe. Does that square? That is contradictory. If I support a cause with my voice and take money out of my pocket and give it to an agency that is against that cause, where do I stand? Where can the workers of America classify me as standing, and yet that is what is happening with the so-called American organization, the C. I. O. The way to prove itself now, that it stands for the Marshall Plan, that it is sincere when it promises us that it will support us, is to notify the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, "We are done with you and you can't have any more money from us." No segment of the American labor movement can afford to lay itself open to the charge of lending aid and comfort to any Communist front which is waging an active campaign of hate and propaganda against our beloved country.

The American Federation of Labor has never compromised and will never compromise in its stalwart opposition to Communism. We want nothing to do with the foreign brand and we will have nothing to do with the domestic brand. We regard them as disloyal





*AUTOGRAPHS of A. F. of L. President William Green were eagerly sought after. Mary Samson, Chicopee, Mass., waits while Mr. Green signs for M. J. Laux, Las Vegas, Nev., right. Man in shirtsleeves is unidentified. Third left is Rudy Marginot. Jim Hackett, Associated Press Correspondent, waits for interview with the distinguished labor leader.*

to the United States and dangerous to the welfare of the working men and women of America. No philosophy which shows such complete indifference to human life and such utter disregard for human freedom and justice can command our respect or tolerance.

Because of the unshakeable opposition of the American Federation of Labor to Communism and because of our unswerving devotion to the principles of American democracy and freedom, our organization stands as a bulwark for the entire nation, preventing any and all attempts of the Communists to capture control of the trade union movement as a first step toward seizing control of our Government, as they have done in so many other countries.

One would think that our services in this respect would be recognized and appreciated by the business interests of our nation who depend for their very existence upon the free enterprise system, the main target of attack by the Communists.

But instead of helping us in the fight against the common foe, big business has played right into the hands of the Communists and has done its very best to wreck and destroy the trade union movement. Under the leadership of the National Association of Manufacturers, the reactionary industrial leaders of our nation prevailed upon the Eightieth Congress last year to enact the Taft-Hartley Law, the most sweepingly obnoxious

legislation ever inflicted upon the labor unions of America in modern times.

The Taft-Hartley Act has been in effect now more than a year and we are in a position to judge its effects in the light of experience. I will not burden you at this time with any detailed analysis of the weaknesses and failures of the law that have been exposed in the past year, but I do wish to make a few factual observations which I believe will prove interesting to you.

First, the Taft-Hartley Act has failed in its professed objectives of reducing strikes and improving labor-management relations. Of course, that was not its real purpose, but it was the chief propaganda weapon of its sponsors in seeking public support for this legislation. Let us look at the record and judge the results. Strikes so far this year are running ahead of strike losses in comparable peacetime years. Some defenders of the Taft-Hartley Act, such as Harold Stassen, try to show a different picture by comparing the present record with 1946. Certainly there are fewer strikes this year than in 1946, because that was a year of reconversion and industrial turmoil. But when we go back to a year which offers a true basis for comparison, like 1939 or 1921, we find that there are comparatively more labor-management disturbances now than before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. In fact, the Act itself has been the direct cause

of many strikes that otherwise would not have occurred. A notable example is the strikes of members of the International Typographical Union against newspaper publishers in Chicago and elsewhere. Both sides agree that the real cause of these strikes has been the disruption of a century-old pattern of union security now forbidden by this obnoxious, reprehensible Taft-Hartley Act.

Second, what has happened to the claim of the National Association of Manufacturers that the Taft-Hartley Act constituted a new "Bill of Rights" for the nation's workers? The record fails to disclose a single instance of any benefit derived by wage-earners from the operations of this Act. On the contrary, many thousands of workers have been forced to continue on their jobs against their expressed will because of court injunctions and others have been required to act as strikebreakers against their fellow-unionists because of the law's ban against boycotts. Beyond this, many workers have been denied the benefits of unionism because the Act strengthened the hand of anti-union employers and intensified their efforts to resist organization of their employees.

Third, despite repeated statements by its sponsors to the contrary, the Act definitely has impaired labor's right to strike. This has been proved time and again in the court injunctions prohibiting strikes. Even more dangerous, perhaps, is the interpretation placed upon the provisions of the Act by the National Labor Relations Board. A glaring instance is a ruling handed down on May 26 by Trial Examiner Howard Myers in a case involving the International Typographical Union, from which we quote the following language:

"... the right to require ... union men to work with non-union men, all other things being equal, is not derived from contracts. It is a public right established by the (Taft-Hartley) Act. To condone a contractual restriction of that right would be to defeat one of the very purposes for which the Wagner Act was amended by the (Taft-Hartley) Act."

#### Abide by Law

And that means no matter where you may be working under a closed-shop arrangement, if it is the determination of the employer to force you to work with non-union men, as skilled electricians under this Taft-Hartley law you are obliged to do it. Well, my friends, I can easily read the resentment written on your hearts and in your minds against compulsion of that kind, because we claim the right to work when we please, to serve when we please, to give our labor, which is our property, under circumstances which are satisfactory, to withhold it when we wish, just as a capitalist can withhold his money or invest it when



he pleases without interference on the part of the Government, and when they attempt to compel union men to work with non-union men they are violating an American tradition, they are attempting to take from you your freedom and your right and your liberty and to make you just an agency of the State. And so long as they try to do that the working men and women of America will be rebels and we will never yield to such an arrangement as that.

Anyone at all familiar with the traditions of trade unionism will see at a glance how this ruling, if upheld, strikes at the very heart of our movement.

#### Heavy Case Load

Fourth, the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board is on the point of breaking down due to the heavy case load imposed upon it by the Taft-Hartley Act. The Board is finding it impossible, as we predicted, even to process the union-shop elections required by the Act. It is estimated that it will take the NLRB eight years to conduct all the elections required in the building trades alone. That is no exaggerated statement. Furthermore, the official records show that labor unions have won the union shop in more than 99 per cent of the elections held to date. This whole section of the law was a barefaced attempt to undermine the loyalty of workers to their unions and to destroy the security of those unions. It has failed ingloriously and it has wasted millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

I am confident if the public only knew the facts there would be just as much of an unfavorable reaction to the Taft-Hartley law from the farmer, the small business man and others as there is from labor itself. It costs them money, it brings them nothing; it creates enmities and hate between employers and employees and reduces the efficiency of working men and women.

Now let us just stop for a moment and consider this phase of it. There is involved in this the question of freedom and of liberty, individual and collective freedom. Our conception of democracy as it is applied here in America is this, that the individual is a free man in certain lines, free to give his labor or withhold it; it is his property. He is not a wealthy man possessed of millions of dollars, he is not a capitalist, but he is a working man owning his labor.

Did anyone ever dream we would reach a point in the administration of the affairs of a Government when that Government would say through the enactment of a law like the Taft-Hartley law that, "You are no longer free to give or withhold that labor now you are a creature of the State,

just the same as the workers are in totalitarian countries"? Because first it says if you sit around the table with your employers and negotiate an agreement acceptable and satisfactory to employer and employee, an agreement that both are willing to sign and pledge themselves to observe, an agreement that means stability, the reduction of the cause of strikes to a minimum, peace, cooperation between employees and employers, if you negotiate such a contract as that voluntarily and willingly you are violating the law and you are criminals. Did we ever dream we would ever live to see the day in America when a Congress of the United States would pass such a law? Well, that is just what happened. Now they say you cannot negotiate a closed-shop contract voluntarily and willingly but you can get a union shop by holding an election. The assumption is that the workers don't want a union shop and if you let them vote on it they will say, "No."

What has the record shown? The record has shown that where the workers vote on the question of a union shop, which provides for an agreement such as I said we claim the right to negotiate, 99 per cent of the workers have voted for the union shop in every election that has been held by this National Labor Relations Board.

#### Aim of the Law

Now why should they deny us a right to negotiate an agreement without providing for that very thing, when the experience and record shows the workers want it. Well, we will have to ask these men who never worked a day in their lives for wages, and who prepared this law, to answer that question. Let them tell us why they do this. We are clever enough to know why. Back of it all was a determined purpose on the part of the originators of this law to destroy labor unions in the United States of America, to make strong unions weak and to make weak unions still weaker, and to wipe out our trade union movement by making it well-nigh impossible to function. But, my friends, times during the past year have demonstrated the fact they were wrong, they failed in their purpose, because it has aroused the fighting spirit of the workers in America, and today, one year after the Taft-Hartley law went into effect, the workers of the nation are more determined than ever to have the closed-union shop contracts negotiated between employers and employees.

Fifth, the Act has abridged the political freedoms of American workers and seriously hampered their trade unions in seeking to conduct effective political activities in the current election campaign. Thus far the courts

have not yet issued any definite rulings on the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act provision which prohibits political expenditures by unions. In one case the Supreme Court merely held that the Act does not prohibit the publication of political endorsements by union newspapers. In a second case, a Federal District Judge upheld the constitutionality of the ban on union political expenditures, but this was only the first round in a legal test, which unfortunately cannot be brought before the Supreme Court in time to get a final decision before the November elections.

#### Fears Confirmed

Labor's experience under the Taft-Hartley Act has confirmed our worst fears and has made it clear to us that this obnoxious law is even more dangerous than we anticipated. If a business recession should come in the near future, with even temporary unemployment, our trade unions will face the most bitter fight for survival in American history. In our considered judgment, the Taft-Hartley Act is cancerous to the core and cannot be cured by the minor surgery of amendments. It must be repealed in its entirety at the earliest possible opportunity.

The only way we can accomplish that objective within the near future is through the election on November 2 of a new Congress which will reverse the policies of the Eightieth Congress.

We must remember that the Eightieth Congress, which passed the Taft-Hartley Act, which placed property rights ahead of issues as high prices, decent low-cost housing, higher minimum wages and improvement of social security, was elected in 1946 by only one-third of the qualified voters in America. The rest just didn't bother to vote. If they stay away from the polls again on November 2 in such large numbers, it is inevitable that the next Congress will prove even more reactionary than the last one. But if all our people make certain to register and vote this year, we can elect a new Congress committed to a progressive program.

The most important job before us in the days and weeks ahead, therefore, is to work unceasingly and incessantly to get out the vote. We are confident of the intelligence of the American people and if we can only arouse them to the supreme importance of voting on November 2, we are willing to abide by their democratic verdict.

I know you must have thought many times, as I have thought, about the dual position which workers and their friends occupy in relation to our great Government. First of all, we are working men and women; producing the things the nation needs; giving of our skill and our intelligence and



our training to the public service; working hard to establish and maintain here in the last stronghold of the free enterprise system an American standard of living. In order to accomplish that purpose we unite in our labor unions. The worker has learned through experience that no matter how skilled he may be, no matter how much of a genius he may be in his trade and calling, the facts are he can't lift his standard of life and living through his own efforts—his individual efforts. He can't make his voice heard in the executive chamber of corporations; but by joining together with men who work like him, who serve as he does, who possess the skill and genius that he possesses; and then speaking as one, thinking as one, and acting as one, they can make their voices heard even in the secret chambers of a most powerful corporation, and as a result of that, we have lifted our standard of living in America in a most commendable way.

#### Must Mobilize

We can mobilize our economic strength and use it on the strike field because it belongs to us and we can exercise it individually and collectively because that is an American right. It is conferred upon us by the organic law of our great nation. It came to us as a common heritage and we cherish it as a priceless possession. But, in addition to that, the other capacity is that we are sovereign citizens. Our vote, the vote of the most humble worker cast, counts just as much as the most wealthy, powerful capitalist in the nation. He stands on an equal basis when they go into the voting booth for the purpose of casting their votes. We can do things on the economic field, through organization, that we can't do on the political field, and we can only do that by exercising our right as sovereign citizens.

Now, the time has come in order to correct this wrong—the imposition of this yoke upon the necks of the workers of America, the Taft-Hartley law—we must exercise our right as sovereigns and citizens, and we must go to the polls and vote. We must have our friends do likewise. We must have 95 to 98 per cent of the workers of the nation march as an army to the polls next November in order to discredit this reactionary Congress.

Now, let me make this brief report to you. When this notorious bill was pending in the Congress of the United States, the representatives of our international unions, and of the Federation of Labor, met with the Members of Congress and pleaded and begged with them to vote against this measure. I went down on my knees almost in appealing to Senators and Members of Congress to stop and think and refuse to pass this legislation. They

wouldn't listen to me, and the reactionary Democrats of the South—you know what the record shows—they who claim to be Democrats, call themselves Democrats coming from the South, joined with the reactionary Republicans of the North and voted for this bill. They stood together in the fight against labor because they are all against it. They may differ on some other selfish political points, but they do not differ on that; they simply vote together. Now, they wouldn't listen to us. We begged, we appealed, but it fell on deaf ears.

Now, how are they going to listen? How are we going to make them listen? We would not have accomplished anything by going on strike all over the country—using our economic strength—and fighting on the industrial battlefield. We could not have moved Congress by such action; but now we can. The opportunity is here. I am sure that my good friend, the man you produced from your organization, Joe Keenan, told you yesterday what is necessary and what should be done. Now it must be done if we are to win, and if they wouldn't listen to our voices when we pleaded with them while they were in Congress, let's make them listen to the drop of our ballots in the ballot box when you vote next November.

There are many other things I would like to tell you about this, but time and opportunity will not permit. I cannot begin to tell you how much I enjoyed this visit with you here in Atlantic City. You have inspired me by the way you have listened to my remarks this morning and by the way you have spoken through the expression on your faces. I shall go away from you, I assure you, strengthened in determination and purpose to carry on the fight for the protection of freedom—the individual and collective freedom—of the nation's workers.

We are not seeking to destroy industry as the Communists are. We are not trying to make Communists like the Manufacturers' Association is making Communists through the enactment of legislation of this kind. What we are trying to do is to preserve the free enterprise system for all in the United States of America. Now, if we are willing to do that and serve in that capacity, why don't the employers help make us strong rather than attempt to destroy us through the enactment of such reprehensible legislation, for when we are fighting to preserve the free enterprise system in America they are the beneficiaries of that fight made by the American Federation of Labor.



*TWO HAPPY PRESIDENTS—A. F. of L. President Green receives congratulations from I. B. E. W. President D. W. Tracy after Mr. Green finished his stirring address to the convention.*



# Tobin: "Law Can Break Unions!"

## Secretary of Labor Makes a Powerful Attack on Taft-Hartley Law in His Appearance Before the Delegates at Atlantic City

(Following is the address of Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, before the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

President Dan Tracy, Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan, and delegates to this convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it is indeed a real privilege for me to bring to this gathering the greetings of a great friend of organized labor, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman.

It is indeed most encouraging for me to come into this auditorium and find it packed with delegates of the Electrical Workers from all parts of the United States of America and Canada. It is indeed encouraging because I know you are going to go back to your respective communities with a report of the onslaughts that are being made on organized labor from one end of this country to another. You are going to bring back to them the absolute necessity of every last member of organized labor and their families effectively to make expression of the feelings they have about the legislation that was enacted in the 80th Republican Congress.

### Changes Since Founding

Great changes have occurred in America since a band of courageous men gathered together in the City of St. Louis for the purpose of founding your organization. They did not waste much time after the early development of electronics by Thomas Edison before your organization was founded. Since then your International has been one of the finest labor unions to be founded in the United States of America. Those who are not members of organized labor should be better acquainted with your approach to your relationships with the employers. If the rank and file of the American citizens of the United States of America could understand the friendly, cooperative manner in which you effectively further your own relationships with the employer and at the same time maintain stabilized industry, there would be a greater feeling for organized labor than there is at the present time. And I say a great selling job has to be done, a public relations job that will bring home to the average citizen of the United



SECRETARY OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin stirs delegates as he declares: "The Taft-Hartley Law . . . will destroy organized labor!" He urged the Law's repeal and stressed labor's responsibility in the coming election.

States the importance to the whole economy of the soundness of organized labor.

In 1933 there were but 2½ million members of organized labor, and at the depths of the greatest depression this country has ever seen. Today there are 15,700,000 members of organized labor enjoying the great prosperity in the country. We came out of the depression, on a graph chart, as union membership went up in the country.

As organized labor went into the South and elevated the employees of that section from slave wages to decent wages, improvement in our economy continued. American people have to understand that. Those who are not members of organized labor have to understand the great contribution that has been made to the soundness of our whole economy by the advances that have been made by organized labor in recent years.

Now, in the 80th Republican Congress there was passed the Taft-Hartley Act, and a great many people, even members of organized labor, do not appreciate the dangers in that law. But let there come another depression, let the number of available employees exceed the demand, and this law will be the entering wedge that will crush the unions of this United States.

Let us take an example. In 1927, almost the peak period of prosperity during the roaring twenties, one of the most powerful unions in this nation, the United Mine Workers, was broken to where it had no membership in seven of the nine states where it was organized. They stayed out on strike for a period of five months and then crawled back to the mines at wages of \$1.75 to \$2 and \$2.25 a day. That union then became powerful only with the enactment of the National Recovery Act and Section 7-A, and in a period of one year came to a strength of nearly a million members, and the members of the union were enjoying at least a decent living wage.

### Law Will Break Unions

The Taft-Hartley Act is the entering wedge that can break every union in the United States. Take a look at the record. A decision has been handed down in the last month that should bring home to you the importance of organizing all the membership so that you can effectively make expression as to how you feel about this law.

In the Times Square case a decision was rendered radically different from the handling of a similar strike in any previous situation. Under the National Labor Relations Act passed in



1935 only strikers could vote. Then, eventually, the Board started to permit only strikers and those working in their places. Now under the decision in the Times Square case, if they are on strike for an economic reason, for increased wages or improved working conditions, they have lost their standing before the Board, and only the scabs are allowed to vote.

Have you folks a responsibility to lead your membership in this period ahead? I say you have a great responsibility. As members of organized labor, you know the hated judicial use of the injunction in the old days was what members of organized labor detested.

#### Cites UMW Case

In 1923, when there was an attempt on the part of the employers against the United Mine Workers to get an injunction against them in West Virginia, Bill Green was in the courtroom, and Charles Evan Hughes was counsel. The judge was on the point of declaring the union would be denied the right to vote strike benefits because the employees had been living up to the time the strike started in houses owned by mine operators, and Bill Green, at that time Secretary-Treasurer of the Mine Workers, rose up in the courtroom and said, "Your Honor, if you grant an injunction denying the United Mine Workers the right to feed the women and children of the strikers, I will have to violate your injunction." And the judge held up and did not grant it.

And now we find under the Taft-Hartley law in the courts of the State of Indiana that the General Counsel of the United States Government under the Taft-Hartley law appears before a Federal District Court judge and asks an injunction to enjoin the

Typographical Workers Union from paying strike benefits to the strikers in the newspapers of Chicago.

Now the great American public is of the opinion that the Taft-Hartley Act applies only to great national situations in which the public safety and welfare of the Nation is at stake. Certainly a local newspaper strike in a given city does not affect national welfare or does not affect the national public safety, and yet the General Counsel is of the opinion that they have violated the Taft-Hartley Act and is seeking that injunction.

Yes, there is a great responsibility resting with the members of organized labor in the election on November 2, 1948. In the election of 1946, only one-third of the eligible voters of this country were recorded. Degree of interest is what determines elections, and I don't care what any poll says, if the members of organized labor have the degree of interest that they should have, if they see to it, and I understand you received a report today on conditions in the State of New Jersey, in which in the City of Newark only 32 per cent of the members of organized labor are to be found on the registered voting lists, certainly you cannot make a contribution towards the establishment of a right and free order of government if you first haven't gotten your members registered, and secondly, if you do not make certain that they go to the polls and vote.

#### Small Turnout Cited

You remember in 1946 there was likewise elected the Congress that passed the Taft-Hartley law. They wouldn't have been able to do it had, in my opinion, 60,000,000 Americans voted in the last election.

In 1946 likewise there was wiped out OPA, and I might say to you for

all effective purposes it went off on the 30th day of June, 1946. Since it was wiped out, the cost of living in this country has gone up 30 per cent. The cost of food has gone up 51 per cent and factory wages in the United States have gone up only 21 per cent, so that a great economic loss has been suffered by the employees of this country. I feel that a great deal of this can be changed if the 15,750,000 members of organized labor make their full power felt at the polls this coming November.

#### Honors Tracy

It has been a real pleasure for me to come here today in the company of Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan, and to speak to a gathering presided over by your great President Dan Tracy. He was an Assistant Secretary in the Labor Department for a period of time and performed distinguished service for the Government.

My congratulations to him and to the delegates present here. I am confident under his leadership and under the direction of the able delegates of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers your organization will go on to render a greater service to the Electrical Workers of the United States of America than they have ever before.

### Conclusion of Milne's Report

(Continued from page 24)

and have added a full supply of first-aid equipment and medical supplies.

We have tried to supply, wherever possible, the best in office supplies and equipment with an eye to facilitating and improving the work.

Regarding our relations with our employees, a signed agreement is in effect between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Office Employees International Union, Local No. 2, the labor organization to which our 165 employees belong.

During the past year our starting wage rates were increased and in addition approximately 111 of the employees on our payroll in 1947 received increases in their base pay. Further sick leave and vacation benefits were also improved.

We bring this information to the attention of our members so that they may know that it is our policy to work out harmonious working arrangements with our employees.

Before closing my report, I wish to thank President Tracy and all the other International officers and staff, as well as our Local Union officers and the members of our Brotherhood for their generous help in the months since I took office. I am grateful to you all for the splendid cooperation I have received.—J. SCOTT MILNE.



LABOR SECRETARY and escort committee, left to right: Leo J. Hennessy, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, John J. Regan and M. L. Ratcliff.



# Secretary of the Navy Cites Importance Of Electricians in Operation of Fleet

(Following is the address of John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy, before the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

President Tracy and delegates to this Convention, I am sure you must all realize what a double privilege it is for me to be here and to meet with you gentlemen today. I am particularly happy that I was privileged to be present when many of you, for the first time, met our new Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin.

I can tell from the response you made to his remarks that you felt he was a "right guy."

I want to tell you I come from New Hampshire and Maurice comes from Massachusetts, and I have known him a long, long while. I have seen him in the tough spots when the heat was on, and I am telling you there is no man on this floor who is a better friend of yours and your people than Maurice Tobin always has been and always will be.

If there can be any doubt in the mind of any man about the attitude of one other person towards labor and labor's problems, it should have been solved when Maurice Tobin was appointed Secretary of Labor by a man who has labor's cause very deep in his heart, President Harry S. Truman.

## Gives Navy's Greetings

I am very happy to have this opportunity today to bring you the warm and very cordial greetings of your United States Navy.

Your organization has been in existence for over a half a century and its progress has been comparable with the progress of the rest of the country. You started out with just a small handful. You now number almost a half million. Such a group as yours forms a very large segment of the skilled craftsmen of our entire country. The importance of the work being performed by the members of your organization can never be over-emphasized.

When Dan Tracy, your very able President, invited me to participate in this Convention, I considered the invitation very timely for many reasons. In the first place, Dan is my personal friend of long standing. He and I were associated together in Washington when he was Assistant Secretary of Labor and I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. During that period there were many occasions when we worked together in trying to solve employe problems in connection with the war effort, particularly on the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, and our re-



JOHN L. SULLIVAN  
*Navy Chief Stresses Training*

lationship during all of this time was very happy. I fully recognize Dan Tracy's qualities of leadership, not only as an executive in the Government, but also as President of your great union, and I feel sure that your union will profit by his leadership. I am mighty happy to be here with you today, Dan.

In the Navy we have a very particular regard for the electrical trade because the modern Navy cannot function without the very best electricians. We cannot move a ship from a dock—we cannot fire a gun—we cannot fly an airplane nor move a piece of mobile equipment without the help of electricians. Needless to say, the importance of your work will increase as modern warfare becomes more mechanized and more scientific. In our shipyards, air stations and other Naval activities, we have large electrical shops and laboratories where your members ply their trade day in and day out in the never-ending task of improving the fighting efficiency of your Navy. It can be readily appreciated that a fighting Navy cannot fight any better than the quality of electricians available will permit it to fight. If we had poorly trained electricians, the best we could hope for would be a second class Navy. But, we have the world's best electricians, and the world's best Navy.

I would like to emphasize to you today how important it is that we have in the Navy a sizable force of competent electricians always on our rolls and how important it also is to have

in industry a vast reservoir from which we can draw skilled electricians in times of war. We now have approximately 15,000 electricians on our Navy roll and no doubt the major portion of them belong to your union. Their work becomes more important each day as the complex and scientific of modern weapons progress. It is vital from the standpoint of national security that there be a trained manpower pool always available and adequate to do the job no matter how big that job may be. I urge all of you individually and as a group to stick with your trade—to study and become more and more proficient in the rapid changes being made in your trade. In so doing you will not only advance yourself but I can assure you serve your country.

In the Navy we are attempting through several kinds of training programs for journeymen and supervisors and also through our apprentice program to train a sizable force of highly skilled electricians to meet our needs in the years to come. I must say, however, our apprentice program—while being second to none in the entire United States—is not everything that the Navy or you would like it to be. We are starting to improve that program for the task of training your men to become competent electricians; we need the active assistance and cooperation of your great union. We hope you will pitch in and help us to do the job. Without the benefit of your training and know-how, we cannot succeed in this undertaking.

## Apprentice Program

Since the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won a national reputation in the apprentice training field, it would seem to be particularly appropriate to pay special tribute to your union for this most important step. Your workers apprentice training program has received the constant attention of its officers during recent years. Steps have been taken to establish a committee of five from the National Electrical Contractors' Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to assist the entire apprentice training program. Almost four hundred apprenticeship committees have been set up in the electrical industry, and I understand that your union hopes to encourage further expansion of this program so that industry will always have available an adequate number of apprentices. I am telling you it made me feel very good when I came up on this stage and looked out and saw your sign saying "18,000 Apprentices in Training and 420 Joint Committees." That is the kind of program that pays off if you get into a fight, and the Navy hopes you will continue to emphasize that

(Continued on page 72)



# General Counsel of the International Discusses T-H Law at Atlantic City

(Following is the address of Louis Sherman, general counsel of the I. B. E. W., before the Twenty-third Convention at Atlantic City.)

It is good to be with you at this great convention. You sit here as the trusted and responsible representatives of 450,000 men and women working in every part of the United States and Canada in the building trades, public utilities, railroads, electrical manufacturing, telephone, radio and other parts of the electrical industry.

I believe that the addresses we have heard this week clearly demonstrate that although we are strong, times are good, and we hold a position of dignity and respect in the community, we are nevertheless in serious danger.

## Anti-Labor Law

For the first time in the history of labor legislation a Congress of the United States, the 80th Congress, has sought to throw the full weight of a comprehensive Federal anti-labor law into the scales against us. This legislation is duplicated by anti-labor laws in many states and in Canada.

To understand the true significance of our present position under the law, contrast the Taft-Hartley Act with the pro-labor record of Congressional legislation in the past. As long ago as 1914 the Congress adopted the Clayton Act which established the principle that the labor of a human being is not an article or commodity of commerce. In 1926 the Congress passed the Railway Labor Act which placed a firm foundation under collective bargaining in the railroad industry. In 1932 the Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the true Magna Charta of American labor which prohibited the unfair use of anti-labor injunctions by the Federal courts. In 1935 the Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act which encouraged the formation of trade unions. In 1938 Congress passed the Wage and Hour Law which placed a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours, and in 1947 the Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Taft-Hartley Act has been on the books for one year. Already a deep, thick fog of confusion and misrepresentation has rolled over the land. A well-financed propaganda campaign is being carried on by the supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act. They try to make black look white and white look black. They tell us that every dangerous feature of the law is really intended for our benefit and now they say blandly that the



LOUIS SHERMAN  
*General Counsel Explains Law*

law is not so bad because, as you can see, you have not as yet been hurt.

Many of the previous speakers have pointed out to you the simple reason why labor has not as yet felt the full weight of the Taft-Hartley Act. There is little financial incentive to use the Act when labor is short in supply. As soon as an economic set-back develops, labor will become plentiful and there will be considerable financial incentive to use the Act.

We must, therefore, try now before it is too late to cut through the fog of confusion. We must concentrate on thinking through the problem of what the Taft-Hartley Act will do to labor. We must do this for ourselves and for the sake of those at home who depend upon us for information and guidance. Our opponents believe that they can succeed in their propaganda campaign because they hope labor is not capable of understanding the legal complexities of the Taft-Hartley Act. They underestimate the intelligence of organized labor. They will find that labor will take the time and make the effort to put together the deliberately contrived Chinese puzzle of the Taft-Hartley Act.

## Objections to Act

There are two important questions we must answer. First, what are the specific objections of labor to the Act. This question is asked of us by our friends in labor and those outside of labor.

It will be asked more frequently in the week before the election in November. The second question is how shall

we operate under the Act until it is repealed. This question faces us and will face us on a day-by-day basis for some time.

The general answer to the first question is that the Taft-Hartley Act will completely destroy the effectiveness of trade unions and this in turn will bring about a lower standard of living for the American workingman.

Let us review some highlights of the Act in relationship to two practical matters which are of vital concern to us, namely wages and labor organization. Let us look first at wages—the dollars and cents in the pay envelope.

We have had a good illustration of the relationship of the Taft-Hartley Act to wages in the recent Denver Building Trades case. In that case a general contractor brought a nonunion electrical contractor on a construction job. The Denver Building Trades picketed the job and the union men on the job walked off. The nonunion electrical contractor was replaced by an I. B. E. W. contractor. The General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board petitioned the Federal District Court for a Taft-Hartley injunction, but the judge turned him down on the ground that the building trades operations in the case did not affect interstate commerce and thus were not covered by the Act. This did not end the case. Under the peculiar and one-sided procedures of the Act, the General Counsel was given a second shot at us. The National Labor Relations Board set the case down for a hearing before one of its own trial examiners. The examiner differed with the Federal judge and the case is now pending before the Board in Washington. This is an important test case involving a great many legal issues under the Act which is being fought by the I. B. E. W., the Building and Construction Trades Department and other international unions.

The main legal issue in the case is whether there was a violation of Section 8 (b) (4) (A) which prohibits secondary boycotts. But the real issue in the case is something else—the real issue is nothing less than wages. At the time of the case, the union scale in Denver was \$2.05 an hour. The non-union contractor paid his journeymen electricians \$1.62½, or \$.42½ less than the union scale. No regular union contractor could stand up to unfair competition of this kind. The non-union electrical contractor would have a labor cost advantage of \$.42½ an hour or \$17 a week for each journeyman electrician. If the non-union contractors of Denver can use the Taft-Hartley Act as a means of taking work away from union contractors the union scale in Denver will inevitably go down. The lesson is clear for the building trades in every other city and community of the United States.



The lesson is equally clear for manufacturing, public utilities and other industries in which we work. There are many provisions of Federal and State law which are directed to weakening our bargaining power and as our bargaining power is weakened we will get lower wages, longer hours and poorer working conditions.

#### Good Relations a Help

The I. B. E. W. is fortunate in having its contracts with the best employers, taken as a group, in the United States. We know that we do not have to strike or even threaten to strike to get a fair and reasonable settlement of our differences in most cases. Let us see what the Taft-Hartley Act will do to our good relations with our employers. No employer whatever his personal inclinations can long afford to ignore the laws of competition. If there is no way to keep this competitor up to a fair standard, his standards will ultimately go down or he will not be able to stay in business. Now the Taft-Hartley Act gives the unfair employer a legal means for evading the fair standards worked out by unions and it is this I believe which is the chief fault of the men who have put the Taft-Hartley law on the books. Before the Taft-Hartley Act, Federal laws were designed to bring chiselers up to the standards of decent union employers. Under the Taft-Hartley law, a means has been made available for the chiselers to drag down the wage standards agreed to by fair union employers.

Let us now turn to the effect of the Taft-Hartley law on labor organization. This is important also from the wage standpoint because we know that the stronger the labor organization, the stronger is our bargaining power and the more effective is the collective bargaining process.

The Taft-Hartley law makes it easy to destroy existing organizations and makes it difficult to establish new organizations.

#### De-certification Evils

An entirely novel procedure has been provided to make it easy to knock out existing organizations. This is called de-certification. Under this procedure a group of disgruntled employees or a rival labor organization can file a petition for an election to determine that the existing union does not represent a majority and that its bargaining rights should be taken away. It is also possible for a group of employees such as so-called "professionals" to petition for decertification of their particular unit. If the election goes against the union, it is out of business for a full year. Please note that the de-certification procedure can be used not only against a union which is certified but also against a union which did not have to get a certification in order to secure an agreement with the employer. I

can tell you that the statistics on decertification cases before the Board involving all unions show an alarming increase.

Now let us suppose that we are trying to organize a new local in manufacturing, public utilities, television, or any other establishment where it is customary to be certified before securing bargaining rights. Let us suppose that the particular employer has not yet learned the value of unionism and is unfriendly to our cause. We will find that a new obstruction has been created making it difficult to organize. Two recent cases of the National Labor Relations Board illustrate the important effect upon us of the so-called free speech amendment in Section 8(c) of the Act. In one case the employer was crude. He threatened to close the plant if the union won the election. In the second case he was more subtle. He prophesied that if the union won the election the effect of such a victory would shut down the plant. To the ordinary man there is no distinction between these cases. But the Board made a distinction between these cases and held that where the employer uses the second subtle approach there is no violation of the Act. The practical effect of the prophecy that the plant will shut down is, however, exactly the same as a threat to shut down, and it will undoubtedly have considerable discouraging effect on the employees who vote in the election. This is a very recent case and I am confident that many unfriendly employers will be advised by their attorneys to take full advantage of the decision and the law.

There is another aspect of the relationship of Taft-Hartley to the work of organization. We all know that organization requires finances. It is necessary to have money for literature, an organizing staff and to carry the case through the lengthy and cumbersome proceedings of the National Labor Relations Board. The Taft-Hartley Act raises a threat to the source of money for organization; namely, the union treasury. There are new provisions in the Act which are intended to make it easy to reduce the union treasuries by civil suits for damages in secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes and similar matters. To the extent that union treasuries are reduced, it will obviously be more difficult to do the job of organizing.

#### Urges Study of Law

Now let us address ourselves to the second big question—how are we going to handle the complicated and practical problems of operating under the Taft-Hartley Act until it is repealed.

There are a few guiding principles which we have to bear in mind:

First, it pays to know your rights even under the Taft-Hartley Act. It

will pay us as union men to know what the laws regulating our activities provide and, more important, what they do not provide, just as it pays business men to know tax law and anti-trust law.

Let me illustrate this point.

You know that we have contracts which provide that the employer shall only do business with I. B. E. W. contractors. Many people believe that such a provision controlling our work for ourselves is in violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the law. This is not true, and we have convinced the attorneys for some of the largest corporations in the United States that we are correct. We are not going to give up our hard-won positions because of ignorance of the law.

Another illustration which has particular application to manufacturing, utilities and the like deals with foremen and guards. Many people think you cannot have foremen and guards in a union with production workers. This is true if you need the help of the Board to get certification and bargaining rights. It is not true if you have a friendly employer and he is willing to agree with you that you can bargain for them or if you can compel him to agree without using the Board. And I may say that the I. B. E. W. has secured an agreement with one of the giant utility corporations in this country since the Taft-Hartley Act, which covers foremen and guards.

The second guiding principle is to watch the language of your agreement both when it is written and when you operate under it. The collective bargaining agreement sets forth your rights and your duties as much as the statutes.

The third principle is that it is advisable to comply with the requirement in the I. B. E. W. Constitution calling for approval before a strike is called. This enables your International President to advise you as to the wisdom of your action and whether any legal problems are presented. It may be well to note that many unions have, in this last year, copied this provision from the I. B. E. W. Constitution to meet the problems of the Taft-Hartley Act.

## Torque Meter Used to Test Large Fans in Wind Tunnel

A 250 pound feet torque meter plays an important part in the testing of large fans in a wind tunnel at the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of mine fans and other industrial processing and handling equipment. Use of the torque meter helps to reduce the time required to test the fans to one-quarter of one per cent of the original period.



# Joe Keenan, in Rousing Talk, Tells the Convention Labor Must Stay in Politics

(Following is the address of Joseph D. Keenan, Director of Labor's League for Political Education and member of the I. B. E. W., before the Twenty-third Convention of the International Union in Atlantic City.)

President Tracy, officers, delegates, and friends of this convention: I have no words to express my feelings at this time. I believe that this is one of the most important periods in the history of the trade union movement in this country.

First I would like to bring to you the greetings of the officers of Labor's League for Political Education, namely William Green, George Meany, and the group that make up the Executive Board.

This meeting here today takes me back about eight years or seven years to our convention in St. Louis. At that time I was asked by your President and by officers of the American Federation of Labor to go to Washington to act as their representative on the War Production Board. At that time it was the Office of OPM. We had just finished negotiating the Stabilization Agreement, and the work that I was cut out to do was to go about the country talking to the officers of the different unions, asking them to support the war effort. Here today are many, many men I had to talk to at that time, asking the officers and their executive boards to set aside their working rules and set aside conditions they had enjoyed for years and years.

## Organization Work

The national officers felt we had to take a part, and it was necessary, after a great deal of negotiation, to bring about this agreement and then go out and ask the officers of local unions throughout the United States to comply with the request. In most cases there was not a great deal of opposition, but here and there it took a little time to talk it out. However, I can say that not once during the period when I went to a local union or to a group of local unions did they refuse to support our wish and go along with our program in Washington.

Little did I think then that in this year of 1948 I would be going about the country asking the officers and their members to organize in order to offset action by the Eightieth Congress. I must admit that during the war period we probably did not have the best press. I must admit we got back on our heels and were on the defensive and did not get on the offensive. We all witnessed the news-



JOSEPH D. KEENAN  
LLPE Head Tells Objectives

papers throughout the United States blowing up every little disturbance that happened around the country, but never once did you hear of the thousands and thousands of men who migrated all over the country, going to far-away places, moving their families into places where there were no accommodations, living in chicken coops, living in their cars, and living out in the open. Nobody ever mentioned that. All they were concerned about was trying to discredit the labor movement and one of the greatest forces in all the world that brought about eventual victory. If it were not for the men who built the plants, the people who worked in the factories and the people who did the work in order to manufacture the equipment that was used by our boys on all of the battlefields of the world, as well as by our allies; if we did not deliver it would have been impossible for us to carry on the war and eventually bring about the great victory we were responsible for late in 1945.

## Critical Years

Here in America, 1946, 1947, and 1948 are years that are going into history as years of the greatest importance to the American labor movement in this country.

After I finished my job in Washington I was asked to go to Germany for the purpose of trying to reestablish the trade unions of Germany in order to set up a foundation for the reestablishing of a democracy in Germany. Now, just imagine that! This

Government asked us to go to Europe and to Germany for the purpose of trying to reorganize the trade unions of Germany, for the purpose of setting up a foundation for the reestablishing of some kind of a democracy! And I want to say I went to Germany and made quite a study of what was going on. In reading history, one must wonder what happened to a trade union movement that they allowed themselves to be worked into a position where Hitler and his group were able to take over. It was very simple.

## Lesson of Germany

If you read history you will find there is a cycle; a cycle between the happenings in Europe and those in America. Here in America we lag from 2 to 10 years behind, but you will find that in Europe and in Germany you have had an experience which is developing here in America.

The trade unions in Germany became quite powerful after the last war. They were responsible for setting up the Weimar Republic. After establishing that they went into the legislature, or the Reichstag, and set up laws beneficial to all the people of Germany. They were satisfied to allow their political welfare to be turned over to the Social Democratic Party. They paid little attention to what was going on and when Hitler came in they took it for granted there was just a new party; a new person and he would go on for a period and then he would die an absolute death.

I want to point out that in the origin of Hitler we find one of the greatest industrialists in Germany putting up the first million marks to carry on his work. After a few years more industrialists were enlisted and then they had all the money they needed. One of these days you will be able to get the records of the Nuremberg trials. When our country and the other allies overran Germany they were able to seize a great mass of records. One of the most important records they uncovered was the platform and the policy of the Nazi Party. Now, there is something you will always remember when you read that record because the first plank in that platform was the destruction of the trade unions! Secondly, there was the persecution of the Jews; third, was the curtailment of the influence of the churches; fourth, the control of the free press; and fifth, control of free assembly.

I want to stress that the trade union movement of Germany was greatly concerned with cooperatives, with housing, with insurance, and with other praiseworthy endeavors. The small business man of that country was worried by all this and he went over to the Nazis. Any group that thought it was being hurt by trade unions turned to Hitler to correct con-



ditions. So for the money these groups contributed they expected something in return. They expected the trade unions to be destroyed, and that happened as the *first official act* of the Nazi Party. On March 1, 1933, two months after coming into power by an organized movement, they raided every trade union in Germany. They threw the officers in jail and confiscated all the holdings of the trade unions and for all intents and purposes on that day the German labor movement, as it was known, was completely destroyed!

What has that got to do with us here in America? We have the same set of circumstances. Here in America, last year your Congress was elected with the money of the National Association of Manufacturers and with the money of other groups who were concerned about the development and influence of the trade unions in America. Consequently they established a committee for the purpose of trying to destroy the influence of the trade unions here. As in Germany, here in America we, the unionists, became careless. We had been going along, as was the policy of the American Federation of Labor, of helping our friends and defeating our enemies. But I must say, up to this time, we have done a damn poor job of helping our friends.

I just want to give you an illustration of how we helped our friends. For five or six years I was in Springfield, Ill., during the term of the Legislature. I witnessed there just how the local State organization worked and found that there was quite a little work to be done in order to pass a bill that was favorable to labor. Consequently you gave the program to the State Federation of Labor and they in turn drew up a bill. Then they had to find someone to introduce it. Then they had to have somebody push it through the committee, and then, finally, they had to get a roll call, and in Illinois we needed 77 votes in the House and 26 votes in the Senate.

#### Sweating it Out

We "sweated it out" and we had to depend on our friends to introduce the bill; to go to the hotels, to drag them out of the cloakrooms and get them pledged that they would be on the floor when the roll call was taken. After we got the 77 votes and sweated it out we could always get 100 votes, and the same was true in the Senate, where we needed 26. After we got the 26 votes we were sure of 35 or 36. Then it came around election time and we helped our friends. The Legislative Committee would meet and it would indorse the candidate. There was no difference, no consideration, given between the fellow who introduced the bill and the one who

got it out of committee and who did the work necessary to get it passed. When we endorsed them we endorsed them on their vote and consequently by that method we witnessed what we are confronted with today. Our friends took the endorsement. It meant nothing unless we got behind it, and consequently, year after year, men who supported us 100 per cent went by the wayside because we lacked that effort that was necessary to have them reelected.

That is the same identical performance that brought about the Eightieth Congress. For the last 16 years we had a majority in Congress which supported all labor legislation, and consequently we gave them the same kind of help as we gave our local legislators. We just gave them an endorsement and that was the limit of our help in most cases. But now we have learned by a very sad experience that more has to be done and consequently we have set up Labor's League for Political Education.

#### Precinct Work

Now we intend to change that procedure. We intend to appoint precinct organizations, go into the home, inform our members and friends of the records of candidates we endorse. We will help in every way, even to helping in the financing of their campaigns.

On my return from Germany last year shortly after passage of the Act, I stopped in New York, in Washington, in Chicago, and then went out to the West Coast to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Every place you went and no matter what you started to talk about, in five minutes the discussion would drift to the Taft-Hartley Act. I never saw such enthusiasm. Everybody was greatly concerned. They were going to set up organizations immediately and they were not going to leave a stone unturned until they had defeated every man who had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act. That enthusiasm was there, and I thought: "Well, I have witnessed another occasion such as that." I happened to be in Washington in 1941 and there we had a like situation. There was confusion, because we had the America First movement, the isolationists, those against lend-lease. There was the group always picking at the actions of the Administration. We had the group that felt we could produce all to go on in the regular way, to produce as usual, and at the same time meet the requirements of war. But something happened. The night the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor all of that ceased and overnight we had a united nation. After that act we were all one nation desirous of one result: getting into war and ending it as quickly as possible.

That was the same condition when

I left last year. We were fighting about jurisdiction and squabbling here and squabbling there, but when I came home last year, everyone you met was talking about what they were going to do this year.

#### I. B. E. W. Contribution

At the convention last year there was a resolution adopted unanimously. Everyone attending the convention supported the resolution calling upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor to take steps immediately to set up a political organization in order to combat the action of the Eightieth Congress. That group met last December in Washington and set up the framework for this organization. There was a little delay, but the organization became a going institution. Due to this Congress, they handicapped us. It was necessary for us to finance the organization by voluntary contributions due to a section in the law which prohibits your local unions and your international unions from making any contributions to a political campaign where national offices are being elected. So we had to "start from scratch."

I think as of yesterday, the Electrical Workers have contributed *twice as much* as any international union in America! In addition, President Tracy and Secretary Milne are two of the most active leaders in Labor's League for Political Education.

I know, in a number of cases, those contribution books are probably still in the office of the secretary they were sent to. We need this money in order to carry on our program and you men who are here today, you secretaries, I hope you will go back home and get those books distributed. If you haven't turned them over to your stewards, get the money collected and send it in to the International so we can carry on the program that was outlined the first part of this year.

There is another important phase of this, and many of you will not be able to do much about it. But in order for us to carry on and do the real job that is necessary, we must get out people to vote. You heard Lou Marcianite yesterday tell about the conditions he found here in New Jersey as far as members being registered. I can safely say the same condition exists all over the United States. We had not carried on a program of getting our people registered, and in those States where the registration is not closed I urge you to get back home, go to your central bodies and your State Federations of Labor, and see to it also in your own local unions that you get 100 per cent registration.

We are in this political game, whether we like it or not. We are in it to win. We are in it to stay. You

(Continued on page 56)



# NECA President, in Convention Address, Cites Cooperation Between Organizations

(Following is the address of Robert McChesney, president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, before the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W.)

It is a pleasure to bring to the Twenty-third Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the greetings and best wishes of the electrical contractors represented by National Electrical Contractors' Association.

You gentlemen are the representatives of an indispensable member of the closely interdependent Electrical Industry. That industry always has been an integral part of the Building and Construction Industry, but today it has become a major factor in substantially all industries, because more electricity is being used in more ways by more and more people. The electrical contractors, likewise, are an important member. Together we bring to every conceivable application of electrical use the necessary skill in craftsmanship and management of installation and service. Together we constitute the most important point of contact the electrical industry has with the public, its customers. That point is that of sale, delivery of electrical satisfaction and maintaining a satisfied customer. We are the front line of our industry.

## Progressive Practices

It is fortunate that the electrical worker and the electrical contractor work very well in cooperation. Good relations have prevailed between us for well over a generation. Together we have built up institutions and practices that are progressive and sound in the public interest. Twenty-eight years ago the leaders of our two groups denied that conflict is an inevitable phase of industrial relations and set up an industry "supreme court," whose primary purpose was to make this a strikeless industry. The results over the years have well vindicated the vision of these pioneers in the ways of industrial peace. Today the services of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry are being used more than ever before. It has an ever-widening area of acceptance. In our industry it is known by all employes and all employers that this civilized way of industrial relations is far better than those relics of the Stone Age, strikes and lockouts. The Council has proved to be the most successful agency of its kind.

The Employees Beneficial Agreement which provides a means for making possible continued payments of the



ROBERT MCCHESNEY  
NECA Head Cites Cooperation

Brotherhood's pensions is another example of cooperation. Here was an instance in which organized employing contractors recognized an industry obligation to provide for its aged and disabled workers. They took the initiative in perfecting a sound and practical plan for financing these pensions, for pensions are paid with money, not sentiment.

It has been fortunate that the electrical contracting industry has had a large number of honest and fair employers who have been willing to support the pension fund by payments of a 1 per cent assessment on their gross labor pay roll to the Employees Benefit Fund.

## Apprenticeship Program

Through cooperation we have developed a highly successful apprenticeship and training program for the electrical industry. It is regarded as a model by many other industries. We are proud of the accomplishments of our apprentices and this year at the annual meeting of NECA, at Miami Beach, Fla., we are bestowing the NECA National Apprenticeship Award to the apprentice selected in nation-wide competition as the most outstanding.

There is another activity in which cooperation between the employer and employe in our industry can have an important, mutual good effect. That is in the joint promotion of electrical use by all hands—the employe as well

as the employer. We call this the Electrical Interdependence Program. It is simply the recognition by all persons who derive a living from the electrical industry that they have a stake in it and should do something to promote its business. Your stake is jobs and better jobs—stability in employment, good wages and working conditions. The contractor's stake is more and more profitable business, more stable business.

Whatever promotes greater use of electricity creates business and jobs for us. So back-fence selling tried on your neighbor about an electric range, or a bit of informed advice to the school board on proper lighting in the classrooms becomes the job for all of us. It is for our mutual benefit. You have a stake in this business. We are partners. We can win only by teamwork.

## Objective Stated

Not only have we demonstrated a will to cooperate but we have found ways to do so.

*While we are working out these problems we must take into account the goal we seek through our joint efforts.*

Though the electrical contractor and the electrical worker strive diligently and accomplish much in the way of cooperation, the tragedy is that there has not as yet been developed an underlying philosophy upon which we can depend to steer us through the economic reefs and political icebergs.

The proverb: "No wind can do him good who steers for no port," is pertinent here. We can blow up a terrific gale of cooperation, but if we don't pick our port and set sail to reach it, the gale is of no use to us. It is of great importance now, especially since our economic base of individual freedom is under challenge by communism, that the employer and the employe in our industry think through on some of these basic problems and decide on a course of action. You can't beat an ideology based on force by any sort of ideology that lacks direction, however laudable.

What is our objective?

Is it not solidarity of our industry wherein employer and employe recognize a common interest and strive to help each other as well as themselves, and through mutually promoted better leadership reach that state of industrial civilization where the public welfare is placed above the motive for immediate profit?

Somewhere, not far from this line of thought, lies our industrial destiny.

Let us, at this point, look into the future of the opportunities for business and jobs in our industry. It is a good picture, full of promise and hope. We have a tremendous backlog of work to do. Our backlog is not written in terms of orders on the books. It is written in terms of



urgent and compelling need of our factories, shops and homes for electrical installations that will bring them a fuller measure of electrified production and living. It is there and it is real; business for the contractor, employment for the electrical workers.

We see no reason at this time to predict a depression. Of course, we can bring on a depression if we want to by the full exercise of our stupidity. We can keep on running up prices and wages to the point where the public will cease to buy our goods and services. But there are indications now that we will save ourselves from this folly. The big crop of 1948 should bring lowered living costs and ease some of the pressure on you so that you may not be disposed to ask for higher wages that, due to the inflation, get you nothing. What you men want is higher wages that mean something and what we contractors want are business opportunities that mean something.

The conviction is ingrained in many workers and businessmen who have weathered one or more depressions that bust must follow boom. We deny that inevitability. Many experts have been predicting a bust ever since the end of World War II. Here we are in the fourth year. Things are going strong. However, we have been absorbing adjustments all along. There is no question but that we are heading into a major adjustment period.

What most confounds these "experts" who warn of busts every time the moon changes is the fact that for a full year the index of industrial production in the country has been maintained at a plateau within three points above or below an average of 190 per cent of the 1935-39 level. This has permitted a great deal of adjusting to take place. Then, too, we have the potential stimulants of military preparation, foreign aid and other aspects of a garrison state—a nation alert and prepared for war if need be—that can act and act quickly as brakes or primers for our economy.

The next few years appear as years of high prices, high wages, high taxes. If we use ordinary good sense we can adjust from this condition without falling on our faces. But it will call for some real statesmanship and exercise of moderation by all of us, the employers and employees.

#### **Demands Listed**

There is a present and compelling reason for a continued satisfactory level of operation of our industry. That is the real need for electrical construction and maintenance in practically every field of human endeavor.

Let's break down some of this demand in terms of electrical use, which is the yardstick for measuring your prosperity and mine.

First: *Residential*—Last year there

were almost 30 million residential customers using electricity at an average that year of 1,389 kilowatt hours. A total of almost 41 billion kilowatt hours were sold to them. Expert market analysts have projected these figures 10 years hence. Assuming a high level of industrial activity and employment for that period, here is what we can expect in 1957: Thirty-four million residential consumers using an average of 2,400 kilowatt hours annually and buying a total of almost 62 billion kilowatt hours in 1957.

Second: *Farm*—In 1947 there were 3,817,000 farm customers using an average of 2,339 kilowatt hours annually and buying a total of almost nine billion kilowatt hours. The 1957 outlook is for 5,400,000 customers, using an average of 4,000 kilowatt hours annually and buying a total of more than 21 billion kilowatt hours. Practically all of the REA-financed systems will have to be rebuilt within the period to provide for heavier loads. Today farmers seldom buy the once popular 1½-kva transformer. They ask for 5 and 10 kva sizes.

Third: *Small Industrial and Commercial*—This class of customer bought 38 billion kilowatt hours in 1947 and is expected to use 58 billion in 1957. New lighting standards requiring seven times the present light; air conditioning and more motors are factors standing out in this field which is an increasingly important one, as evidenced by the growing proportion of labor going into the smaller service industries.

#### **Trend in Production**

Fourth: *Large Industrial and Commercial*—This group represents more than half the total kilowatt sales to all customers and in 1947 their total purchases were 113½ billion kilowatt hours, the forecast is for total use of 194 billion kilowatt hours in 1957. It is worth noting the rising trend in electrified production. During the World War II period (1939-1946) the chemical and paper industries increased their kilowatt hour consumption per unit of production by 5 per cent; petroleum and coal industry increase was 18 per cent; iron and steel, 20 per cent, and non-ferrous was 44 per cent. Significantly our fastest growing industries are non-ferrous, petroleum and chemical.

Here is how the installed mechanical horsepower per worker in industry has boomed; 1879, 1.3 horsepower per worker; 1909, 2.9; 1939, 6.4. Today, 7.2.

With labor costs high, like they are today, the investment in labor-saving devices through electrification are impelling, notwithstanding increased cost of this equipment and its installation.

The necessity of utilizing lower-grade ores, particularly iron, due to depletion of high grade deposits, may

mean within 10 years increases in electrical application that will permit consumption of 374 billion kilowatt hours in 1957 compared to the current level of just over 217½ billion kilowatt hours. So far most of this use is involved in lighting and rotating equipment. We are now at the threshold of a tremendous application of electronics in the fields of control and communications. Witness the increase in television sets, six-fold within one year—an increase that dwarfs the miraculous popularity of radio in its early development.

#### **Key Position Held**

Ours is a basic industry and in this basic electrical industry we—the electrical worker and the electrical contractor—hold a key position. The record of the electrical industry shows that depressions have had a comparatively minor effect on the use of electrical current. They merely cause hesitations in the steady march of progress. If our individual experiences seem to deny this fact, then perhaps we, ourselves, are to blame. Perhaps our methods have not been progressive, or realistic. An inspection into this phase of the matter is what impels me to make my words to you somewhat more than a mere greeting.

We contractors and you electrical workers have been getting a lot of work to do these past several years. Our capacity has been taxed. We have, as a result, grown contented and smug. We think we are doing most of the available electrical work.

Let's not kid ourselves.

We are not doing anything like the percentage of the electrical work we should be doing not only for the good of ourselves but for the good of the public who needs and is entitled to the services of qualified electrical workers and management organizations.

You may be doing most of the electrical work you know about but there's a mighty big lot you don't know about.

How about the increasingly important volume of business in modernization and repair in industrial and commercial establishments? You and we do very little of it.

The fact is that there is an enormous volume of work that we never have had, and do not now have. We never have secured this business and its wide opportunities for employment. A great deal of the electrical work in the United States has been done outside the scope of our industry. A considerable proportion is done by self-employed mechanics and by operators who do not engage the services of skilled electrical workers who are members of your Brotherhood.

Expanded statistical and research facilities of NECA this past year have provided us with eye-opening information. These data show that this year



the total business volume of electrical contracting firms using skilled mechanics who are members of this Brotherhood is close to one billion dollars. In fact, it will be over that figure because our calculations were based on volume reports of 8,500 contractors whereas the figure today is close to ten thousand, and the number of electrical workers involved was only approximately 75 thousand whereas there are more than 120 thousand known to be engaged in our industry.

The total amount of electrical work done by all hands is not known. If it all could be tabulated the sum might shock us. Suffice for the time being to say that the field for expanded business opportunity for the contractor and the field for more jobs and better jobs for electrical workers is tremendously broad and either unexploited or inadequately exploited.

This is a challenge to us.

The contractor must meet this challenge by becoming a better business man. He must put forward a greater sales effort than he ever has. He must have the cooperative help and support from his employees in this effort.

#### Too Many Incompetents

One reason that the qualified contractor hasn't secured as much business as he should is that there are so many incompetent contractors. Too many individuals go into the business of electrical contracting without the proper capital; without the proper sales and management organization. This creates a condition wherein they are not in a position to serve the public efficiently and economically. They are of necessity too busy with the mechanics of estimating, job supervision and procurement to properly sell their services. They, therefore, do not develop new business which is so vital to the progress of the employers and employees in this industry. Instead, they merely add to the wild scramble for current business already developed by someone else. In a vast number of cases many of these contractors would improve their economic positions and the public would benefit if they worked for another contractor.

This type of contractor has no appreciation of the industry's obligation to its employees.

For instance, our records show 9,547 electrical contractors who are reported by local unions as employing I. B. E. W. members. Of this number, 5,063 are recorded as having paid their assessments for the month ended July 31, 1948. There were 2,102 who had made payments at some time but who were delinquent for over one month. A total of 2,292 never have paid any assessment.

The non-compliance of this group of contractors to provisions of the Em-

ployes Benefit Agreement is causing serious shortages in your Pension Fund.

The electrical worker, too, has an obligation in his own-self-interest in our cooperative program and that obligation concerns his attitude toward the job. There is one fallacy that persists in the minds of many workers that the job must be made to last. The idea is that if the job lasts forever you never will be out of work. This is not only dishonest but is a sure and fast way to cut your economic throats. Sound economics demands, and particularly in our industry, that each job be done as expeditiously as possible.

There is a dire need for trained mechanics and this underscores the importance of our apprenticeship and training programs—apprenticeship to bring in new, young mechanics with top, well-rounded skill; and training to refresh the skill of the older workers and bring them an opportunity to improve their aptitude in competition with the graduating apprentices. The unskilled men who came into the industry during the war especially need this training.

With the Brotherhood we maintain the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry so as to permit work to continue while disputes are being adjusted. Together we are executing a model apprenticeship and training program so that a supply of skilled mechanics will be available to do the immense job of electrification we have foreseen.

#### Both Benefit

In fact, everything that NECA does to improve the contractor's position with the public helps the electrical worker. Both go hand in hand.

This being the case, it is neither sound practice nor good for either in the long run for one side to exploit an immediate economic advantage. Today, due to shortages of skilled workers, the employee may hold an advantage. Tomorrow, when jobs are less plentiful, the employer may hold the advantage. I advise both to use their positions with moderation and foresight, each knowing full well that his advantage can be but temporary. Each should look to the tomorrow when the other fellow is in a position to dictate. In other words, don't gouge to the utmost just because you can. Temper the advantage to the realities of tomorrow.

Existing legislation, both federal and state, may eliminate some advantages previously enjoyed by labor in securing employment and improving and maintaining its standards of employment. The union employer, under more highly competitive conditions, may have more difficulty in securing business than he has had in the recent

past. Wishful thinking has no place in this situation. It must be faced realistically.

Only two things can be done to overcome such losses. The contractor must become a better salesman and a better manager. And labor must become more productive.

#### Obligation to Employees

The employer has an important obligation to his employees. He must achieve the financial position enabling him to properly promote his business and furnish the tools, organization and experience so vital to the economic and competitive management of labor and materials. This means adequate tools and equipment. If the contractor is to secure in competition with others all types of electrical work properly included in the jurisdiction of a local union, he must have readily available skilled men willing to produce and do so not at premium rates because the work may be considered undesirable. We must, if we are to make the most of our opportunities, take all work, the undesirable as well as the desirable.

No one need be afraid of working himself out of a job in the electrical industry.

If you're capable, there's always a job for you.

The same goes for the contractor. Any sort of restrictive attitude is foolish—it is self-annihilation.

The electrical industry is not a dying industry as might be said of some industries today. The amount of electrical work is increasing. It will continue to increase. If, during a depression, orders for electrical equipment decline, we know from our experience that the demand for them merely is being deferred. Insofar as we basically are concerned, depressions are merely the postponement of normal expansion and replacement needs created by five years of war and several years of depression that preceded war.

So you need have no fear of getting too many competent members to do this job. Neither should we have any fear of getting too many competent contractors. Note well that I said *competent*. The I. B. E. W. seal traditionally is known as the seal of competence. The N. E. C. A. seal symbolizes electrical satisfaction. Let us not dilute either of these symbols of competence. Together, we can do a great deal toward insuring work for all your competent members and our qualified contractors by practicing teamwork to sell our services, to increase production of our services, and to give every customer full electrical satisfaction at a fair price.



# 23rd Convention Called An Inspiring Spectacle

BY AN OBSERVER

I HAVE just seen concluded one of the most interesting, inspired and inspiring spectacles I have ever witnessed and one which will live long in my memory. This event was the 23rd Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I write this report to you as one who was an observer only and not a member of the Brotherhood. In this regard, however, I'd like to tell you that I was in the Convention Hall for five days and watched union men and listened to them speak and settle their differences in proper democratic fashion—every man being heard—and the majority vote to decide. I saw them rise on the last day of the sessions and heard them—Brothers all—singing "Auld Lang Syne" and I tell you, I wished that the privilege of belonging to the I. B. E. W. were mine.

## The Setting

I said it was an impressive sight and it was. The meetings were held in the spacious hall of the Atlantic City Auditorium. At the rear of the stage

from which the meetings were conducted was a rich, red velvet curtain and on it appeared the large pictures of forefathers of the Brotherhood who gave so much to take it the living, growing movement it became. Then around the walls of the auditorium were the symbols of the I. B. E. W.—the huge shield trademark in gold and red and white and blue, on which a spotlight played constantly; the display pictures of apprentices on the job; the banners bearing legends symbolic of your trade. It was a worthy setting for a great meeting.

## Your Officers

Next I was impressed by the men who conducted your meeting—your International President and your International Secretary, your Treasurer, your Vice Presidents, your Executive Council members, and the committee chairmen as they made their reports. The conduct of the meeting—the fair and democratic process of completing the great grist of business, was a tribute in itself to the leader of your organization and to the union that

could produce a man of the caliber of D. W. Tracy to head its ranks. And I was impressed with your Secretary, another strong union leader with a good business head and fine analytical mind who has contributed so much toward efficient operation in the International Office and to the smooth running of the Brotherhood's largest convention.

Yes, your officers were worthy representatives of a worthy organization.

I was impressed with the way your convention opened, with a prayer to ask God's blessing on the deliberations of the gathering. It began as all good things should, in humility and with faith.

## The Speakers

Next—the speakers. The I. B. E. W. Convention attracted some of the outstanding leaders of the country to its conclave in Atlantic City. Mr. William Green, President of the A. F. of L. gave a forceful, stirring address that brought long and lasting applause from his audience. They appreciated him and he appreciated them too, for he remarked later that it was one of the most inspiring conventions it had been his privilege to attend. The new Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Navy appeared on the program and delivered vigorous, well-directed remarks to a responsive crowd. The President of the National



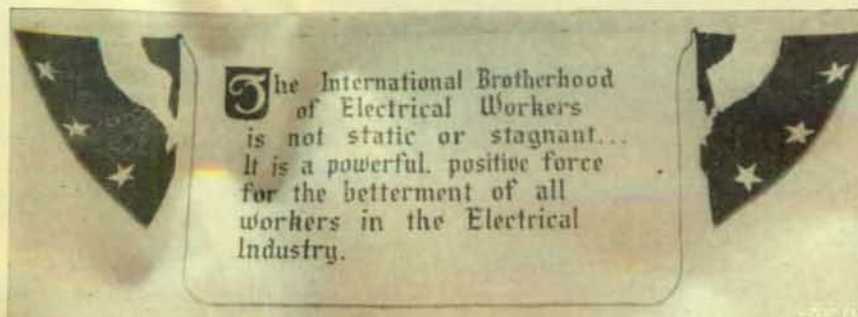
This general view of the assembled delegates in Atlantic City's huge convention hall indicates size of the 23rd con-



Electrical Contractors, Mr. Robert McChesney also spoke and his words to his audience gave evidence of the harmony which can exist between employer and employe and a lasting evidence of the good relations which exist between N. E. C. A. and I. B. E. W. Mr. Patterson, director of Apprenticeship Training of our Labor Department, addressed the convention and had only words of praise for the work of the Electrical Workers in this field. Mr. A. T. O'Neill was another who made an excellent speech that won the admiration of all for an employer of men. Mr. Louis Sherman, General Counsel of the I. B. E. W. was well received for his forceful analysis of the Taft-Hartley Law and other anti-labor legislation.

#### The Delegates

I haven't said anything about the speakers from your own ranks of the I. B. E. W. and that's because I was saving them for this section of my report—my impression of you as delegates. I had received a favorable impression of you before I saw you in convention assembled, from the young ladies from the International Office who registered you and who spoke in warm terms of the courtesy and good nature that were the bywords of the day for delegates and alternates as they presented their credentials. But you can't imagine how impressive it was to a stranger to see row upon row



*Objectives of the I. B. E. W. were displayed to the delegates by means of attractive giant banners hung on the walls of the convention hall.*

of you gathered in that hall—more than 2,000 of you—representing nearly half a million more at home—in New York and Chicago, Seattle and San Francisco, Dallas and Miami, and Alaska and Montreal and Hawaii and Podunk and Paducah — from 1,500 local unions scattered the length and breadth of this mighty continent and from sea to shining sea. You were an impressive sight. And you were inspiring to listen to. It was an education to hear you men rise and with confidence and poise and full knowledge of parliamentary law, present your views and the views of those you represented, in concise, interesting manner. It was good to observe a group in action that was not confused, that was not divided in purpose, though diverse opinions made for stimulating debate. I thought as I

listened, that some of our state and national legislators could learn a lot from the electricians. Then from among you stepped a Congressman, Honorable Edward Garmatz, an Electrical Worker from L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Md., elected to Congress. He headed one of your committees and also addressed the gathering. Another member of your union also made a fine address and I refer to Brother Joseph Keenan who is doing such a wonderful job as director of Labor's League for Political Education. It is this league that is going all-out all over the country to defeat organized labor's enemies and see to it that this country puts men in office who will give the worker a square deal. And in the message that Mr. Keenan gave to the delegates, he paid great tribute

*(Continued on page 56)*



*Visitors to the convention are seated in the balcony seats in rear of the photo, taken from speaker's stand.*



# Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



## In Tribute

We have just concluded the largest convention in the history of our Brotherhood. We stand today, nearly half a million of us on the threshold between the glorious past created for us by those earnest pioneers who preceded us, and the bright future which promises so much to us as active participants in an electronics era.

We met, more than 2,000 of us and settled our business in orderly, democratic fashion. And through it all there was a deep, pervading spirit of Brotherhood. It is that spirit of Brotherhood, that feeling of union men, one for another, that has built our organization through the years and has kept us expanding North and South and East and West, the length and breadth of this continent.

The I. B. E. W. is strong because its members are strong. It is steadfast because its members are united—one in principle and purpose.

This convention has given us new courage and ambition. The Brotherhood will go forward. With union men like those who attended our 23rd Convention and the members they represent, we cannot fail. We face the future with confidence and optimism!

## La Follette and Wallace

Comparisons between the situation of the Progressive Party under Robert M. La Follette 24 years ago, and under Henry Wallace today, have been made as the result of the publication of a letter that La Follette wrote 24 years ago to the then Attorney General of Wisconsin. Then, as now, the Progressive Party was offered the kiss-of-death support of the Communists. But whereas Wallace has not publicly repudiated the support of the Communists, except to say that their support will probably cost him 3,000,000 votes, the elder La Follette left no doubt as to his own position with respect to Communist support. He wrote, in part:

"Although the national Communist organization as such may be granted only five delegates in the St. Paul convention, the basis of representation adopted is lending itself to their purpose of control. Reliable information shows that a very large number of Communist delegates will be present at St. Paul with duly authorized credentials.

"Reposing complete confidence in the soundness of

the deliberate judgment of the American people, I have no apprehension that the Communist Party can ever command any considerable support in this country. I do not question their right, under the Constitution, to submit their issues to the people; but I most emphatically protest against their being admitted into the councils of any body of progressive voters. The Communists stand for the substitution of the Soviet form of government for the one we now have and propose to accomplish this change through a revolution, with a class dictatorship as their ultimate aim instead of a democracy. To pretend that the Communists can work with the progressives who believe in democracy is deliberately to deceive the public. The Communists are antagonistic to the progressive cause and their only purpose in joining such a movement is to disrupt it.

"Not only are the Communists the mortal enemies of the progressive movement and democratic ideals but, under the cloak of such extremists, the reactionary interests find the best opportunity to plant their spies and provocatory agents for the purpose of confusing and destroying true progressive movements.

"I have devoted many years of my life to an effort to solve the problems which confront the American people by the ballot and not by force. I believe that the people, through the ballot, can completely control their Government in every branch and compel it to serve them effectively. I have fought steadfastly to achieve this end, and I shall not abandon this fight as long as I may live. I believe, therefore, that all progressives should refuse to participate in any movement which makes common cause with any Communist organization. . . ."

One of the mysteries about Henry Wallace is his failure to similarly repudiate Communist support. He has observed that their support will cost him 3,000,000 votes, and his estimate may not be far off. Knowing this, why didn't he, early in the campaign, ringingly refuse that support and gain the votes that would have elevated his campaign immeasurably?

## A Change of Heart?

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers, a gentleman named Morris Sayre, recently told 700 industrialists in Chicago that they could do much to suppress Communism in this country if they learned to "manage men" as well as they do plants.



He told them to "come out from behind the big desk and find out what's going on in the plant."

"When we learn to manage men as successfully as we've learned to manage plants, we'll do more to kill off Communism in this country than all the anti-Communist oaths, Congressional investigations and deportation proceedings put together can," he said.

The boundless arrogance and the boundless shortsightedness of the organization which Sayre heads are nowhere better exemplified than in this statement.

At the Twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W. in Atlantic City, William Green pointed out to the delegates that the AFL, a mighty bulwark against Communism, had been rewarded for its anti-Communist efforts by the passage of legislation, largely inspired by the N. A. M., that directly weakened those efforts. The president of the AFL was referring to the Taft-Hartley Law.

Thus while Sayre was in effect telling members of his organization that they should start practicing the science of human relations, that organization had recently been crowned afresh as viciously anti-labor. Perhaps Sayre's remarks were well-intended, and perhaps a few of the men he was talking to experienced a change of heart. In view of the record of the N. A. M., however, it can only be concluded that Sayre's remarks were made for the benefit of a few gullible newspaper readers, who might be tempted to believe that the N. A. M. had become, overnight, a forward-looking, progressive organization that had the welfare of the country, not profits exclusively, at heart.

Even granting that Sayre's was a genuine appeal, his choice of words was unfortunate and portrayed the heavy hand habitually employed by the N. A. M.'s speechwriters. We refer to the statement, "When we learn to manage men as successfully as we've learned to manage plants," etc. Though he apparently didn't know it, Sayre was talking about one and the same thing. For men *are* plants—or at least they are an integral part of plants, and cannot be excluded from the problem of plant management. Sayre's statement, however, was an admission that the N. A. M. has not yet learned how to "manage men." The inference is strong, at this point in its history, that it has only learned how to push men around. Nevertheless, we wish Sayre well in selling his latest point of view to all the members of his organization.

## A Case Study

A case study by Clark Kerr and Roger Randall, members of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California, of the excellent labor relations enjoyed for many years by the Crown Zellerbach corporation, paper manufacturers, has just been published by the National Planning Association and already it has been properly acclaimed as a meritorious piece of work.

The lesson this case study has to offer is that enlightened management and responsible union leader-

ship can work harmoniously together to their mutual advantage. This is scarcely a novel conclusion. The novelty in this case consists in the specific showing of the whys and wherefors of good labor relations. While it is outside the scope of an editorial to sum up the complete findings of a 78-page study, certain chapters stand out, among them the following:

"The industry (paper manufacturing) is highly mechanized, thus the amount of arduous manual labor is greatly reduced. The percentage of workers falling into the skilled and semi-skilled classification is fairly high.

"Due to the nature of the operations, however, mechanization has not resulted in the substantial creation of highly monotonous, repetitious tasks, except in the converting and finishing departments, where women principally are employed. The average worker supervises a machine or a process, rather than manually operating it or participating in it. Essentially it is not an assembly line process where worker attitudes might be affected by the steady speed, the monotony, and the subjugation of individuality to the precise requirements of a job which permits no individual discretion. Much of the work is comparable to that of an operating engineer—supervising and repairing, rather than tending machines.

"The high degree of individuality in most of the jobs and the control vested in each worker over the quality of the product breeds a sense of conscious responsibility and pride in his work and the operation as a whole. Alertness and judgment are at a premium where a slight change in the proportions of a pulp 'cooking batch' or in the speed of a paper machine can result in disastrous deterioration in the product. No less important is the worker's awareness of the value of the costly and sensitive equipment trusted to his care and the dangers of damaging it through carelessness or unwise use.

"The individual worker is faced with problems to solve—problems within his capacity to solve. This invites his whole-hearted participation and yields a sense of satisfaction and accomplishment. He can see the value of his being on the job with his skill and experience. Job content is such that he is able to remain a complete individual at work."

Here, we suspect, is stated a problem that management must concern itself with more and more in the years ahead. For the continued and increasing mechanization of industry, which tends to subjugate man to the machine, is more of a curse than a blessing. And if workers are not to be reduced to mere automata, they must be given a sense of the importance of their role in the productive effort.

In looking at our own work jurisdictions, a large measure of the success of the I. B. E. W. can be attributed to the fact that our members have historically been able to use and demonstrate their skills, and experience the satisfaction that brings.

*"A community is like a ship; everyone ought to be prepared to take the helm."*—HENRIK IBSEN.



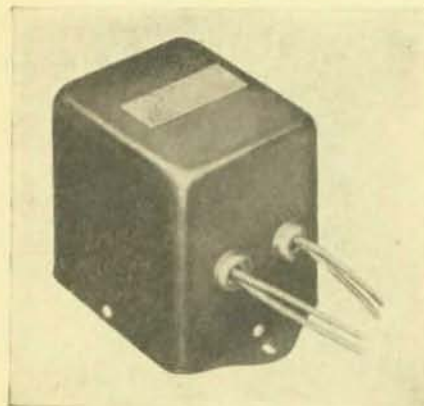
# New Electrical Products

## Company Re-Designs Its Automatic Stabilizers

General Electric's Specialty Transformer and Ballast Division has announced the re-design of automatic voltage stabilizers in the 100, 250 and 500 va ratings.

The 100 va unit is of totally enclosed design. The 250 and 500 va units are of exposed core construction. All three sizes are totally insulated.

The units provide a steady output of 115 volts ( $\pm 1$  per cent for fixed, unity power factor loads) with input voltages ranging from 95 to 130 volts.



Re-designed voltage stabilizer available in the 100, 250 and 500 va ratings. It is made by G. E.

Since operation is automatic and there are no moving parts in the stabilizers, maintenance requirements are negligible.

Applications for these stabilizers will be found in photography, radio, radar, electronics, lighting circuits, telephone apparatus, color comparators, laboratory testing equipment and precision electrical processes.

Detailed information is contained in bulletin GEA 3634, available at the General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

## Wiremold Company Makes New Addition to Line

The Wiremold Company, Hartford 10, Conn., announces the addition to its line of multi-outlet assemblies of a new product called SNAPICOIL which, according to the company, is literally electrical convenience by the yard.

Consisting of standard No. 1927 plug receptacles wired with two No. 12 Type R conductors, this wiring

harness will be furnished four ways: 19C12, 25-foot coil with 25 brown outlets 12" on centers; 19C24, 50-foot coil with 25 outlets 24" on centers; 19C36, 50-foot coil with 16 outlets 36" on centers; and, for those places where a cluster of outlets closely spaced is desirable, 19C03, 18" coil with 6 outlets 3" on centers. In addition each coil will be made available with ivory receptacles. Each coil will be furnished with No. 1900C cover sections cut to length for installation between receptacles.

With the outlets wired at the factory, once the standard No. 1900 Plugmold base is attached to the surface and connection made, it is necessary only to snap the wiring harness in and insert cover sections. Standard 1900 fittings such as elbows, tees, couplings, connectors, etc., are used to complete the installation.

## New Fan Designed for Use in Railroad Cars

A 23-inch ventilating fan, designed for use in subway and suburban cars, and railroad coaches, was exhibited by Westinghouse recently at the Railway Electric Supply Manufacturers Association meeting in Chicago.

Several of these fans, built into the ceiling structure of the vehicle, draw in large volumes of outside air and diffuse it evenly throughout the passenger space. Dirt is excluded from the vehicle by maintaining a slight positive pressure with all windows permanently closed, and sun load and passenger thermal load are counter-



Ventilating fan mounted in ceiling of electric surface vehicle.

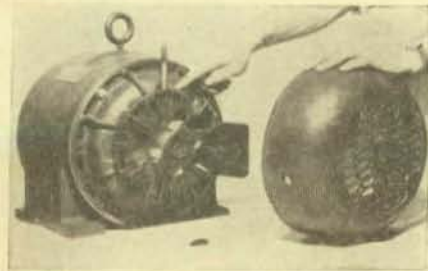
acted in the passenger space by the large volume of fresh air entering and leaving the vehicle.

The single stage axial flow fans are 23 inches in diameter. Fan efficiency is enhanced by a spun aluminum thimble proportioned to direct air to the fan for most effective action by fan blades. The volume of air moved by each fan varies up to 3,500 c.f.m., depending upon fan speed and static air resistance of ductwork.

Thermostatic controls raise and lower motor speed to conform to air temperature within the vehicle, with maximum motor speed and air volume occurring at elevated temperatures. The fans are said to be especially effective when vehicles are placed in service after standing idle for extended periods on hot summer days.

## Patented Cooling Fan Is Standard on G. E. Motor

G-E Tri-Clad totally enclosed fan-cooled motors are now available in popular sizes from 1 to 20 hp. equipped



Totally enclosed fan-cooled squirrel-cage induction motor, 5-HP, with fan-cover removed to show new "Textolite" corrosion-resistant fan.

with a newly developed, corrosion-resistant Textolite cooling fan. The incorporation of this new fan in these standard, corrosion-resistant cast iron motors now makes them specially desirable for use in corrosive atmospheres. In addition, since the fan is non-sparking, it has also been incorporated in G-E totally enclosed motors designed for use in hazardous gas or dust locations. With the new fan now standard equipment on all these varieties, the use of standard, off-the-shelf motors for the majority of applications is now possible.

The fan is the result of exhaustive research, involving various materials and tests. It is said to have all the desirable features of metal fans, yet it is relatively inert to most corrosive atmospheres encountered in the chemical and allied industries. In addition,



it has adequate strength to withstand rotational and assembly stresses. A feature of its design is the compression web at the inner face of the hub. This web not only supports some of the compression force, but also serves as a barrier to prevent liquids from passing directly through the fan and coming in contact with the bearing seal.

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## Conduit Bender Made By Milwaukee Brother

William F. Joers, a member of Local Union 494, Milwaukee, writes that he has developed a Duplex Conduit Bender (patent pending) that is available by ordering from him direct.

Brother Joers' conduit bender is designed to permit bending from either left or right side of conduit. It is, he says, "the only tool that makes an easy job of all bending where conduits run close to walls or otherwise obstructed." The Duplex does jobs that are inaccessible to the conventional bender, as well as all ordinary work.

Price of the Duplex is \$5.95 and there is a 10 per cent discount on orders of two or more. Brother Joers' address is 4547 North 40th Street, Milwaukee 9, Wis.

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## Adjustable Lamp Holder For Floodlight Marketed

A new adjustable lamp holder designed as a "companion piece" to the G-E handy floodlight has been announced by the Lighting and Rectifier Divisions of the General Electric Company.

Designated as the Type L65P, the new lamp holder consists of a steel base and stand attached by means of a wing nut clamp to a die-cast zinc socket housing. The base is made to fit standard 3¼-inch and 4-inch outlet boxes. The socket is sealed against moisture and dirt by a treated asbestos gasket molded to shape to gasket



General Electric's new adjustable Type L65P lamp holder designed for use with the 150-watt G-E PAR-38 lamp shown above.



General Electric's new photolight shown being used to study the mechanics of high-speed microtome sectioning. In this case, sections 1 micron (1/1,000,000 meter) thick are being cut from the spleen of a mouse for cancer research. The knife blade rotates at 60,000 r.p.m., or approximately 1,100 feet per second.

## High Speed Photolight Shown in Philadelphia

A new photolight which provides an extremely high-intensity flash of blue-white light of 2 microseconds duration, enabling photographers to snap objects moving in excess of 2,700 feet per second, has been announced by the Special Products Division of the General Electric Company.

The new photolight, which was displayed publicly for the first time at the National Instrument Conference and Exhibit in Philadelphia September 13-17, produces sufficient light energy to obtain negatives of good quality when exposed at lens speeds of f6.3 or faster. It can be applied in research and development laboratories to study fluid flow, vibration, ballistics, and high-speed rotational and linear motion of various bodies.

Weighing only 25 pounds, the unit consists of a new three-electrode, short gap, high-pressure, inert gas-filled tube with self-contained, fixed-focus parabolic reflector and a capacitor discharge-type power supply. It operates from a 115-volt, single-phase, 50/60-cycle lighting circuit.

the joint between the 150-watt G-E PAR-38 lamp and the holder.

The holder comes equipped with a twin-conductor, weatherproof cord.

The new holder and PAR-38 projector or floodlamps can be used on farms for lighting chicken coops, orchards, and roadside stands; in residential areas for lighting lawns, swimming pools.

This fundamental unit, without accessories, can best be used to photograph continually moving objects such as a stream of water or a rotating wheel, where close synchronization of object and flash is not required.

For photographing phenomena which occur just once, such as an explosion or a bullet smashing a plate glass, an amplifier is required in addition to the lamp and power supply to assure precise synchronization of object and flash.

When the photolight and photolight amplifier are used, the units may be precisely synchronized with objects to be photographed by any of the following methods:

1. Closing normally open contacts.
2. Breaking normally closed contacts.
3. By a pulse received from a crystal microphone.
4. By using a phototube preamplifier and light source, G-E accessories also available, the unit may be flashed by making or breaking the light beam.

## Induction Motor for Oil Well Pumping Announced

A three-phase squirrel-cage Life-Line induction motor of weatherproof construction is available from Westinghouse in ratings of ½ to 15 hp. (Frames 224 through 326). The motor is of all-steel construction.



# With the Ladies



## Just Around the Corner

**WE WERE** talking at lunch today about Christmas being just around the corner and that for once wouldn't it be a good idea to get started early so as to avoid that last-minute rush.

It seems there will be an abundance of everything this year but for those of us who have to watch our pennies, this is fair warning, things are going to be awfully high. So why not start now before the rush season begins and look leisurely for just the right kind of bargains that your family and friends would like to have for Christmas.

It is so much fun to get a gift for someone that is exactly suited to the person—the kind of a gift a person would want if he or she picked it themselves. When we wait till the last minute we're so likely to end up buying a make-up kit for Aunt Mabel who wouldn't stoop to use even powder, and some choice flies for Uncle Harry who wouldn't know which end of a pole to fish from.

### Thought Does It

It's the thoughtful "hand-picked-for-the-person-gift" that really warms the heart and brings out the true spirit of Christmas.

So my friends, it behooves us to get started early. If you can spare the time, leisurely shopping can be such a lot of fun and the feeling gained from the knowledge that you have purchased a gift which is going to please some friend or relative im-

mensely cannot be measured by mere human satisfaction.

### Make Your Own

And now for our "Make-It-Yourself" section. Some of the nicest remembrances you can give your friends can come out of your own kitchen. One year I remember, one of the gifts I liked best, was a colorful little jam pot from the ten-cent store, accompanied by a jar of homemade jam. Here's an idea for you. If you made an extra glass or two of jelly or a special jar of pickles you can part with, this fall, why not buy a cute little container or dish at the five and dime, wrap them together and make some friend happy with your thoughtful remembrance.

A gift shop I know, for the modest price of 50 cents, has darling little jars fashioned like oranges and apples. An orange presented with a jar of marmalade or an apple accompanied by a pot of apple butter would make a nice combination.

You can make your own gift jars, too, by painting ordinary jars on the outside in bright colors and placing a pretty decal on the side and top.

### A Sweet Gift

For a gift to a family, how about a cookie jar filled with delicious homemade cookies. You might buy one of the attractive jars on the market or you might make your own from quart or half-gallon jars, decorated as suggested above with the jam jars. If you make your own cookie jar then you should cut your cookies in small shapes so they will fit through the mouth of the jar nicely.

And just because Christmas is coming and I'm beginning to get the Christmas spirit I'm going to give you a recipe for the very best sugar cookies I've ever had. This recipe came to me from a little, old Polish lady I know, who kept it secret for a long time but finally told it to a few of her friends. She said no Christmas celebration, birthday, wedding, or other special occasion was complete in her country, without these little sugar cakes. This recipe is really too good to keep so I pass it on to all of my

friends who read this page. This thin, crisp little cookie would be just the right kind to fill your Christmas gift cookie jar.

### Christmas Sugar Cookies

- 2¼ cups sifted flour.
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder.
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg.
- ½ cup butter or other shortening.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 2 eggs, well beaten.
- Grated rind of one lemon.
- 1 teaspoon rich milk or cream.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and nutmeg and sift together twice. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, lemon rind and cream and beat well. Add flour—a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Roll very thin on a slightly floured board. Cut with floured cookie cutter and dredge with sugar. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) seven minutes. Makes 5 dozen small cookies.

### For the Children

Now the children are going to want to make Christmas gifts too. Why not let them buy the attractive little tin boxes with floral designs that can be had for a dime at Woolworth's and fill them with homemade candy for their friends. This would make an inexpensive gift for them to present and would bring pleasure to make and pleasure to give. This would be an acceptable gift for teacher, too.





Seafoam and fudge make a fine combination for a gift sweetbox. You probably have a favorite fudge recipe but here is my never-fail recipe for white seafoam that you might like to try or have the children try.

#### Seafoam

- 2 cups white sugar.
- 2 egg whites.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup Karo syrup.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup black walnut meats, chopped.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Combine sugar, syrup and boiling water and cook together until it forms a hard, crisp ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire into the beaten egg whites, beating and beat a little to cool. Pour slowly constantly. Add the nuts and vanilla and beat until very stiff. Drop by spoonfuls on to waxed paper.

So long, for now. We'll have more Christmas suggestions next month and a special Christmas story for the children.

Failure to grant Federal aid for schools condemns the youth of America to sub-standard opportunities for education. This was the answer of the 80th Congress to the pleas of the nation for decent schools. How will you register your disapproval of the 80th Congress—by disgruntled acceptance—by resignation—or by exercising your right and duty to VOTE?

One hundred years ago at Seneca Falls, N. Y., a few courageous women, bent on achieving recognition and broader opportunities for service and specifically the right to vote, assembled to initiate a program of progress for women.

The American Federation of Labor, interesting to recall, was one of the very first organizations of men to take up the battle to further women's privileges. It was during the 1890 Convention of the A. F. of L., held at Detroit, Mich., December 8-13, that the first resolution was adopted, approving women's right to vote. For 30 years this organization consistently fought for the cause of women's rights until Congress granted the privilege of the ballot to all American women.

Let history repeat itself by a re-birth of the courage and tenacity of the women at Seneca Falls, who demanded the right to vote. They wanted to vote, but didn't have the privilege. Through their initiative and the efforts of organizations, such as the A. F. of L., we have the privilege—LET'S USE IT! What will your answer be? More confusion and APATHY—or ACTION and ballots?

We have only one auxiliary letter to publish this month from:

**L. U. No. 26  
Washington, D. C.**

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Local No. 26, held its meeting September 20, at 1745 K Street, N. W. It was attended by the majority of the members. They looked refreshed after a two-month rest and eager for another progressive year. Mrs. Nellie Cox, our entertainment chairman, gave her report on the boat trip we had during the summer, which was a great success. Many thanks to all who helped to make it so. She also announced that there will be a dance November 6, 1948, at Washington National Airport "Terrace Room" with Tiny Meeker's Orchestra. Remember the good time we had there in the spring? For further information get in touch with Mrs. Nellie Cox.

We are sorry to report since our last meeting, the loss of one of our charter members, Mrs. Ethel Lowry, on July 10, 1948. She is the wife of Mr. Calvert Lowry, financial secretary of Local No. 26. She was past president of the Ladies' Auxiliary and has held various other offices. She was a wonderful worker and always ready to help a fellow member in any way she could. She had been in ill health for some time but never complained. She always greeted you with her cheery smile which will linger with us always.

Laura Shoemaker, P. S.



## Our Auxiliaries

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has just concluded the largest convention in its history in an impressive conclave in Atlantic City, N. J. I was so glad to see so many wives accompanying their husbands to the convention and felt they could not help but be impressed with the democratic manner in which the deliberations of the convention were carried out, by the ability of the officers and committee members and the excellence of the speakers. I had the thought too, that with so many I. B. E. W. wives present and the many auxiliary members who must have been in attendance, how nice it would have been to have a big meeting of all auxiliary members and all those interested in forming an auxiliary, and have speakers from the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor or other capable women come and address the group, giving suggestions as to how they could promote the cause of unionism and incidentally their own standard of living and that of their children. It's an idea, girls, and we might work on it for Houston in 1950.

Meanwhile let's stand behind our union men 100 per cent. Study and read about labor unions. Know the whys and wherefores of "closed shop" and "Taft-Hartley." Read the JOURNAL so you may keep up with what is going on in the electrical world.

Buy union goods only. This is one of our best methods of preserving unionism, of driving out sweatshops and child labor and starvation wages. And don't forget about instructing the little ones. See that they are exposed to union principles at an early age. Then when they grow up they'll follow in their father's footsteps promoting organized labor and a better living for all.

But here is the thing to do here and now. Get out the vote on November

2. Vote yourself and drive or drag anybody you can to the polls. Vote the labor way—to keep the gains we have made and to defeat those who would destroy us.

We have a letter from Mr. Joseph D. Keenan, a member of the I. B. E. W. and Director of Labor's League for Political Education. He asks us to do just that—get out the labor vote. He has asked Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, President of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor to prepare a statement to be sent to the women of all labor organizations. Here is her message to you:

### Action vs. Apathy

"This is the hour" for all women everywhere to become conscious of their responsibility as citizens—to exchange APATHY for ACTION—fearlessly to denounce the acts of the 80th Congress which opposed the public interest and to elect public officials who will remember they are representatives of the people. It is we, the home-makers of America who suffer from bad housing, high prices, neglected schools and low minimum wages. It is OUR problem. Only OUR government can remedy the existing inequities. It is OUR duty to cast OUR ballots for a better government.

Congress will not alter its course because we are dissatisfied or angry about its actions. OUR power lies in getting enough ballots cast in the November 2 election to speak forcibly for us.

The 80th Congress FAILED the women of America. We are in the throes of inflation—Congress did nothing about it. We need adequate low-cost housing. What did Congress do about it? The answer—prices of homes have doubled and tripled. The hope of millions of veterans to obtain homes was tossed aside. The out-moded 40-cent minimum wage was left intact as a monument to the attitude of the 80th Congress regarding industrial democracy. Lack of action on old-age and unemployment insurance leaves only the prospect of insecurity and actual want for our aged and unemployed.



# Amateur-Built Transmitter Did Important Pinch-Hitting Job in Boston on D-Day

By STANLEY E. HYDE  
L. U. 18, Los Angeles

D-Day was approaching; the shores of Normandy were soon to witness the greatest mass invasion by an armed force that the world had ever heard of. But of course at that time nobody but some of the big shots knew that it was going to happen along the French coast line. All we of N-A-D "Nan-Able-Dog" (Naval Radio Transmitting Station at Boston Navy Yard) had on our minds was the nerve-racking knowledge that the ten transmitters must be kept hot on the air. A breakdown was unthinkable at such a time.

The transmitting room proper, in June 1944, was located in the attic of Building 39, which building I was told was around 100 years old. Great wooden beams had been installed under the floors to hold up the weight of the heavy transmitters.

Like Boston itself, the transmitting gear was a combination of "the old and the new." One transmitter, a long-wave job, was built in the early 1930's by the old De Forest Radio Co. Only two of these CXA transmitters were made; the Army had one, the Navy had the other. In those days when De Forest made anything it was made right, but that was over a decade ago and by now the old transmitter was hopelessly outdated. Day by day it was gradually falling apart and there were no spare parts to be had.

## Mighty "Link"

Then we had the "Link," an amateur radio built transmitter, about 200 watts output. When the war came on quickly the armed forces dealing with communication procured a quantity of amateur radio station equipment. Navy shore stations were robbed of modern transmitters that went to the Fleet.

All we knew about the "Link" was just one blueprint circuit diagram and down in the right-hand corner was the notation, "By Kraemer." Here is one amateur built transmitter that did heroic wartime communication service at Nan-Able-Dog. If Mr. Kraemer is still around I hope he sees this because before I left Navy Radio, poor old "Missing Link" had been surveyed and completely dismantled, along with four other old-timers.

The "Link" was used for short haul and coastal communication work, and was busy many hours out of the 24.

The true amateur radioman is never idle even when the nerves are getting a good workout. During these hectic weeks when we knew the "D" day and "H" hour would arrive at any moment, somehow time was found to



Photo by Jimmy Kurthy, L. U. 18.

*N-A-D, Jr., showing antenna tuning condenser, main tank coil and antenna pickup coil (on one coil form), and 6L6 tube at rear of shelf. In front are shown milliammeter, tuning condenser and crystal holder. Neon lamp, behind ammeter, glows brightly when circuit is oscillating properly.*

build a small power transmitter, about one-twelfth the power of the Link transmitter. For some unknown reason we also designed it to work on the same frequency as Kraemer's rig.

On tuning it up with a dummy antenna as a load it put out about 12 watts of radio frequency power. We named it N-A-D, Jr.

And then two days before "D" day, the "unthinkable" happened. The Link broke down; the antenna tuning network condensers burned out. Poor old Link had been overloaded so long she couldn't take it any longer. The telephone rang and the control room at ComOne wanted to know why the Link went off the air. We gave the usual "line," but this time it wasn't funny, the answer being, "Get it back on the air, and quick." An important message had been chopped off right in the middle, just like that! Too much time would be lost in re-routing the message through some other shore station.

## Tense Moment

So in desperation we got a box and put it on a chair and on top of the box we set little N-A-D, Jr., alongside the defunct "Link." How small it looked, the little 12 watt brother alongside its big 200 watt brother and working on that lousy 2716KC, a frequency that is hardly good for medium distance work in the daytime.

We quickly connected on the antenna, plugged the cord into a 110-volt

AC outlet and changed the keying relay leads from the Link and tuned her up until we saw a tiny spark when the antenna lead was touched to the antenna tank coil binding post. What a difference from the inch-long flaming arc the Link gave out! All we could do was try.

From the time the Link went out of commission until we called ComOne and told them to go ahead, a total of 20 minutes had elapsed. Our receiver had been tuned in on 2716KC and we heard the control operator make a couple of Vs, then the phone rang again and they said the signal was down quite a bit in volume. We replied that we were giving them all the power we could under the circumstances. How little they knew how true that answer was.

## Tiny Signal—Big Job

The operator went ahead with his traffic none the wiser as to what transmitter he was using and for three days N-A-D, Jr., sat there on the soap box pushing its tiny signal into the ether while the boys from the invasion fleet were hitting the beach on the shores of France.

So this is the saga of two radio amateur built transmitters that helped to make radio communication wartime history. No doubt there were others. N-A-D, Jr., is here with us in Los Angeles at Radio Station W6IAH and still punching out signals all over the country on the 40-meter band.

For those who would like to construct a similar small power transmitter, using a 6L6 tube as a crystal controlled oscillator, we refer them to the Amateur Radio Handbook, put out by the American Radio Relay League, West Hartford, Conn. It is also sold in most radio parts stores.

## T-H Clause Compels a Ridiculous Election

The story of Robert M. Hite, member of Local Union 1225, Indianapolis, and the union-shop election held for him recently by the National Labor Relations Board, was carried by the wire services to newspapers throughout the land.

Hite is employed by Listen-In-Indianapolis, Inc., a firm which provides music by wire to industries, hotels and taverns. The only employee to service the firm's electrical equipment, Hite was notified by the company that it wished to renew his contract. When the local suggested that the new contract contain a union-shop clause, the company had no objection. Because the Taft-Hartley Law stipulates that an NLRB election must be held when a union shop is requested, a voting booth was duly set up at the firm and Hite cast his ballot with results known in advance to all concerned.



## A Clincher

The big raw-boned farmer boy was sitting on the bank of the creek fishing, when a visitor from the city came up to him and sneeringly remarked: "Your time must not be very valuable to you, young fellow. I've been watching you for three hours, and you haven't got a single bite."

"Well, stranger," the boy rejoined, "my time is not worth much to me, but it would be too valuable for me to waste three hours of it watching a fellow fish that wasn't gettin' a bite."

## Why Wait?

An attractive girl and a plain, middle-aged spinster were waiting for a bus.

"Have a cigarette?" asked the girl, opening her case.

"What! Smoke in public," exclaimed the woman, shocked to her depths. "Why, I'd sooner kiss the first man who came down the street!"

"So would I," retorted the girl. "But have a cigarette while you're waiting!"

## Smart Papa

Dave was reading the paper in the kitchen.

"It says here," he remarked to his father, "that in France people eat horses."

"That's right, son," replied father. "As a matter of fact, they eat horses nearly all the time in big hotels and restaurants. Haven't you ever seen a menu written in French?"

"No," replied Dave.

"Well," explained father, "whenever they are having horse meat they write on the top of the menu the word 'A la Carte'."

## No Sailor

The boy had shown such ignorance and mental obtuseness that the teacher was disheartened. She finally asked sarcastically:

"Do you know whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

"He was a soldier," answered the urchin, promptly.

"How do you know that?" she persisted.

"'Cause I saw a picture of him crossing the Delaware, an' any sailor'd know enough not to stand up in the boat!"

## His Turn

"Say 'ah,'"

"But Doc, I didn't come in to be examined. I want to pay my bill."

"Ahhhhhhhhh!"

## Quick Relapse

An asylum patient who had been certified cured was saying goodbye to the director of the institution. "And what are you going to do when you go out into the world?" asked the director.

"Well," said the patient, "I have passed my bar examinations, so I may practice law. I have also had quite a bit of experience in college dramatics, so I might try acting."

He paused for a moment, deep in thought. "Then on the other hand," he continued, "I may be a teakettle."

## Another Scotch Story

An Englishman lost his way tramping in the Highlands. After rambling for



hours he spied a shepherd. "Hoy!" he shouted, "I'm lost."

"Is there onny reward offered for ye?"

Inquired the Scot.

"'Course not."

"Well," said the Scot, "ye're still lost."

## The Winner

The bandage-covered patient who lay in the hospital bed spoke dazedly to his visiting pal:

"Wh-what happened?"

"You absorbed one too many last night, and then you made a bet that you could jump out the window and fly around the block."

"Why," screamed the beat-up citizen, "didn't you stop me?"

"Stop you? I had \$25 on you."

## Matter of Accent

In an English army hospital:

"Ullo, Bill."

"Ullo, Alf."

"Come in to die?"

"Naw, yesterdie."

## Locale Is Important

She: "Don't you wish you were a barefoot boy again?"

He: "Not me, lady. I work on a turkey farm."

## Eggs and Eggs

A school inspector, having ended his investigation into the class's knowledge, smiled at them genially and said:

"Now, it's only fair that I should give you a turn, children. Can any one ask me a question that I may answer it?"

Presently he heard a voice.

"Please, sir, I know a man who has two eggs for breakfast every morning. He doesn't keep hens, sir, he doesn't steal eggs, or buy eggs, sir, and nobody gives them to him. Can you tell me where he gets them from?"

The inspector thought and finally had to answer: "No, I'm afraid I cannot. Well, where does he get them from?"

"Please, sir," said the boy, "he keeps ducks."

## No Hunting Allowed

Sign in a grocery store: "The world is coming to an end. Please pay your bills now so we won't have to hunt all over hell for you."

## Foul Fish

Mess Sergeant: "You're not eating your fish. What's wrong with it?"

Soldier: "Long time no sea?"

## Eternal Fame

A devoted husband, grieving over his wife's death, had a tombstone put over her grave with the inscription: "The light of my life has gone out." But time got

to doing its healing and after several years he decided to remarry. In a dilemma, he asked his minister if it would be proper to have the inscription removed.

"Why bother?" asked the clergyman, smiling. "Why not just add another line: 'But I have struck another match!'"

## Out of the Hat

A baby rabbit had been pestering its mother all day. Finally the exasperated mother rabbit replied: "You were pulled out of a magician's hat. Now stop asking questions."

## Conscientious

Two nurse maids were wheeling their infant charges in the park, when one asked the other: "Are you going to the dance tomorrow night?"

"I'm afraid not," she replied.

"What!" exclaimed the other. "I thought you were so fond of dancing?"

"I'd love to go," explained the conscientious maid, "but to tell you the truth, I'm afraid to leave the baby with its mother!"

## Readily Apparent

Ambassador Walter Hines Page, at one time a magazine editor was, like all editors, obliged to reject a great many manuscripts. One day a lady wrote to him:

"Dear editor—You sent me back a story of mine. You couldn't have read the story, because, as a test, I pasted together pages 8, 9 and 10. When I got my manuscript back, these pages were still stuck together! So now I know you're a cheat and reject stories without even reading them!"

Mr. Page replied as follows:

"Dear Madam—When I open an egg at breakfast I don't have to eat the whole egg to tell that it is bad."

## Fully Prepared

In airplane lingo the term "fasten your safety belt" means just one thing. But, to a portly man traveling from Denver to Kansas City, it meant another.

On the take-off, the hostess told the passengers to "fasten your safety belts." But the heavy-set man didn't move. The next time she spoke directly to him, "please, fasten your safety belt."

"Don't have to," he replied. "Wear suspenders."

## Bouncing Effect

He: "The bank has returned your check."

She: "Isn't that simply wonderful! What shall we buy with it this time?"

## Glue to You

Carpenter: "Didn't I tell you to notice when the glue boiled over?"

Assistant: "I did. It was quarter past 10."

## No Advantage

"What advantages do pajamas have over an old-fashioned nightgown?"

"Don't know. I've never worn pajamas over an old-fashioned nightgown."

## Right Answer

Professor: "What three words are used most among college students?"

Freshman: "I don't know."

Professor: "Correct!"



# Writer Foresees Day When Ballasts Won't Be Necessary for Fluorescent Fixtures

By WILLIAM H. BROWN  
Local Union 933, Jackson, Mich

**L**ET'S remove the ballasts or chokes from fluorescent lighting and thereby, as far as service is concerned, get it on a par with incandescent lighting.

We must of course realize that some current limiting device is essential, otherwise the tube would burn out because of excess current flow. But why does it have to be a ballast?

The writer has used other means of current limitation than the ballast, but must admit the ballast is really efficient. Electrically that is, from a service standpoint, it's terrible. So what do we do about it? Well, usually somebody in the I. B. E. W. comes up with the answer to most electrical problems. The writer offers the following solution to this one.

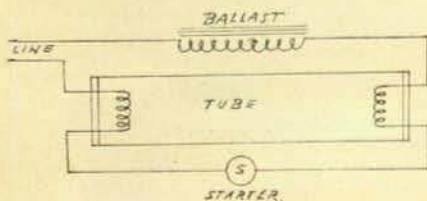


FIGURE ONE

Examine Figure 1: Here we have the conventional ballast or choke and starter circuit, at present widely used. The choke is the current limiting device, allowing only a certain amount of current to flow through it. It being in series with the tube, only a like amount can flow through the tube. Of course some energy is consumed in the choke. This energy or wattage is lost in the form of heat. It is something we do not want, because it's the accumulated heat that makes the choke go haywire. Remember that last fluorescent fixture you serviced, with the ballast sitting in a nice black gooey puddle of smelly tar?

So let's eliminate the thing. If we can, the fluorescent will be almost as easy as the incandescent to service. Here all we have to do is unscrew one bulb and screw in another. Just a simple twist of the wrist. Maybe I'm just plain lazy, but there must be an easier way of making a living than balancing on top of a stepladder while I fish out a gooey ballast, burn my fingers and drop hot tar down the

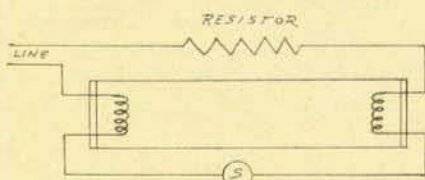


FIGURE TWO

office girl's neck, because she didn't jump out of the way when I yelled.

The office girl took an aspirin. Let's you and I take Figure 2. Look, fellahs, no ballast. By placing the correct value resistor in series with the tube, we can operate the tube, the same as before but not as efficiently. We lose more in heat. This is not so good; seems like we could do better.

In Figure 3 we find something entirely new. At least I have never heard of it before. The resistor is placed inside the fluorescent tube and becomes a part of the operating electrode.

To see how this tube works, differently from the standard tube, we should understand how the standard tube works.

Take another look at Figure 1. On energizing the circuit, the starter being closed, current will flow through the filaments or electrodes, heating them to incandescence. The thermal operated starter then opens, and the electrons radiated from the hot electrodes cause the gas in the tube to ionize and conduct current. The electrons from one electrode bombard the other with sufficient force to keep it hot and maintain the tube in operation.

Supposing now, according to Figure 3, we place a small baffle of some substance, such as mica, in front of a portion of one or both filaments. Obviously that portion of the filament cannot be bombarded from the other filament. We will use this portion of the filament as our current limiting device.



FIGURE THREE

Sounds too simple? It really isn't. The design of this tube must be just right or we'll have too much heat in the wrong place. However, I believe it will be done, American ingenuity being what it is.

The disadvantages of this tube are: It is less efficient without the ballast. It may cost slightly more to build. It will probably require a polarized socket.

The advantages of the tube are: No ballast required. Fixtures can be better streamlined. Much better cold-weather operation, since there will be more heat to vaporize the mercury. Easy servicing, since all the parts except the starter are in the tube. Fixture costs will be lowered. No loss

in power factor. No radio interference.

Perhaps this tube will be several years in development for commercial use, but don't say I didn't tell you about it. Till then, don't throw that tar remover away.

## Linemen Got \$1.61 Average in April

Average nonoffice worker wage rates in the electrical utility industry averaged \$1.35 hourly, while those in gas utilities averaged \$1.29, according to studies made in March-April, 1948, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

In electric utilities, journeyman linemen in privately operated plants were paid \$1.61 an hour, on the average, exclusive of overtime and shift premiums. Groundmen averaged \$1.07 an hour. Meter readers were receiving \$1.18 and substation operators, \$1.53.

The average hourly rate for all non-office workers in the electric utilities industries was \$1.35. This figure reflects an increase of more than 30 per cent since July, 1945.

In gas utilities, plant workers in privately operated establishments in cities of 75,000 or more population were paid \$1.29 an hour, on the average, exclusive of overtime and shift premiums. Compared with the results of a similar study made in January, 1947, this average reflects an increase of 12 cents an hour, or about 10 per cent.

Appliance servicemen in gas utilities industries averaged \$1.43. Laborers engaged in installation and servicing of gas mains had earnings averaging \$1.02 an hour. Gas main fitters averaged \$1.36, auxiliary equipment operators \$1.41, and meter readers \$1.30.

## Navy Has Active Duty Billets for Specialists

The Navy is seeking active duty requests from inactive reserve officers qualified for electronics duty to offset a continuing shortage of such officers.

A Bureau of Personnel directive to all District Commandants and River Commands specified that each such applicant should indicate his first, second and third choice of duty station, but must agree to serve, if selected, wherever needed.

Wherever possible, reservists will be given their first choice, the directive added. It cautioned, however, that retention, if recalled to active duty, is dependent upon "appropriations limitations."

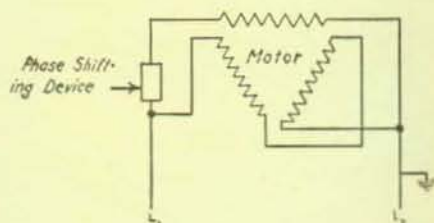
Any reservist so recalled will be released upon request or at the discretion of the Navy.



# Questions and Answers

Editor: In the "Questions and Answers" section of the September issue of the JOURNAL the subject of one item is the operation of a three phase motor from a single phase supply. The diagram and accompanying explanations on page 24 actually apply to two phase-three phase transformation.

It appears that the arrangement referred to by Brother Hayes is represented by the following diagram:



The initial starting torque is produced by the phase shifting device in series with one of the motor phases. The phase shifting device may in either a resistor, a reactor or a capacitor, all depending on the motor characteristics. The motor actually operates as a single phase motor, and the output will be, as a rule, from one-third to a maximum of one half of the three phase HP rating.

A. M. SCHLICK,  
L. U. 108  
Tampa, Fla.

The answer in the September issue stated that there is only a single phase source of power which is split into two phases and then by Scott connection gives three phase power to the motor. The sketch in the September issue did not show the 110-v. source, only the split phase. Brother Schlick's sketch and explanation are no doubt more pertinent to Brother Hayes' question and we are grateful for his response.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

## UNFAIR TO USE FERRET

We are indebted to International Representative H. C. Tracy for the following item clipped from the *Times-Globe* of St. John, New Brunswick:

"Electrical Workers Union in New Zealand is suing an Auckland firm because it used a ferret to pull 600 feet of wire through a conduit, thereby depriving union members of weeks of work. The suit, in effect, claims the ferret is an unregistered worker, was paid insufficient wages and was under age."

Q. I have tried various condensers hooked up in various ways in a vain attempt to stop some 30-watt fluorescent lights from causing radio interference. Can you give me a solution to the problem? Keep up the Questions and Answers department. I think it is very good.

VERN TUPMAN,  
Victoria, B. C.

A. To our knowledge there is no way to stop the fluorescent from causing radio interference completely. However, you may reduce its action greatly by shielding the lead to the first IF stage in your radio and then grounding this shield to the frame of the radio. Be sure to ground the shield. Perhaps some of our readers know a complete filter. If so, kindly describe your method in a letter to this department.

Q. May the meter service switch serve as the disconnecting device for a motor and does the controller need to be placed next to the meter switch?

A. Section 4408 of N.E.C. states that if an installation consists of a single motor, the service switch may serve as the disconnecting means, provided it conforms to the requirements of Article 430, and is within sight from the controller location. (A distance of more than 50 feet is considered equivalent to being out of sight.) If the controller is not placed in sight from the disconnecting means, the disconnect shall be arranged to be locked in the open position.

Q. What is the correct formula for finding the capacitance of a condenser? Of two different text books in the public library, one states that:

$$c = 225 \frac{K.A.}{l} \quad (c = \text{capacitance in mmf})$$

while the other one gives the formula as:

$$0.225 \times \frac{\text{area of one side of one plate} \times (\text{total number of plates} - 1)}{\text{separation between plates}}$$

In the above A = area in square inches. K = relative dielectric constant. l = thickness of dielectric in mils.

FRED MCNEILL,  
Evanston, Ill.

A. The formula is generally written:

$$C = \frac{2248 \times A \times K}{1 \times 10^{10}} = \frac{.2248 \times A \times K \times 10^{-6}}{1}$$

C—Capacitance in microfarads (uf).

A—Active area in square inches (active area is that area of the dielectric between the plates which is under voltage stress).

K—Dielectric constant of the dielectric between the plates. (Table in any handbook gives these values.)

l—Thickness of the dielectric in inches between the plates.

Therefore to change to micro-microfarads  $c = \frac{.2248 \times A \times K}{1}$

since  $10^{-6}$  is

equal to a "micro" or one millionth. Your formula is correct in both cases  $.225 K A$

if you use  $c = \frac{1}{.225 K A}$  uuf.

## Cover Man



The above photo of Brother Hubert L. (Cocamo) Goodwin, of Local Union 289, Durham, N. C., has been getting around the country.

Originally used in the house organ of the Durham Telephone Company, the photo was later seen by the editor of "The Telephone Engineer," who asked permission to use it for the cover of his magazine. Since then, it has been used in the Durham "Morning Herald" and the Durham "Labor Journal," published by the Central Labor Union and the affiliated AFL unions of Durham.

Brother H. Harroll Stallings, president of Local Union 289, tells us that Brother Goodwin was chosen for the picture "because of his constant smile and ready wit no matter what the occasion or how tough the job."



### A Dad's Hope

I hope that I may always do  
The things my son expects me to,  
My greatest fear is that he may  
Be disappointed, some near day.

And little daughter, you I love,  
May blessings grace you from above,  
May I ever help if need you have  
Of counsel or advice from Dad.

I hope that I may ne'er pretend  
To falter in my trust of friend;  
That friends I claim may all be true  
And share the trust I place in you.

Then when I greet that final sun  
And all my chores of life are done,  
I hope that one-by-one all can  
Say with respect, "He was a man!"

FRANK L. OSMAN,  
L. U. No. 309.

### The Swell Guy

In this troublesome era of widespread  
greed,  
The most trying burdens are easier to  
bear  
When seeking amidst millions, you suc-  
ceed

To find the one who is kind and fair  
When a friend needs help, he's ever near,  
To extend his share with a word of cheer.  
The world would be wonderful, life would  
be grand,

If more of our people were of the self-  
same brand!

A Bit o' Luck,  
—ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

### One From Ireland

Just to be up to date, here's one that  
I heard in Ireland 50 years ago:

The village priest had a bad cold, and  
the doctor advised him to stay indoors,  
and take a little hot whiskey and water  
occasionally.

"Now Doctor, how can I do that? Ye  
know the way I've been preaching to my  
people about their intemperance. If I  
should do as ye say, how would it look?  
What would my people think of me?"

"Yes, yes. I understand. Ye've got to  
consider appearances. But I'll tell ye  
what we'll do. I'll bring ye a bottle, and  
ye can have y'r housekeeper sind up hot  
water for shaving. And no one will be  
the wiser."

And that's what they did.  
The next time the doctor called, the  
housekeeper was in tears. "Oh, Docthor!  
I'm SO glad ye've come. His Reverence  
is clean out of his head! He's shaving  
all day long!"

ARNOLD FOX, L. O.

### The Union Officer

Of in the night when I'm carousing  
My inner voice keeps me arousing;  
I stroll down through the local's hall  
And witness scenes my heart enthrall.

My leaders dash with paces swift  
To straighten things that went adrift.  
Fatigued they plan our common-care  
And devise pensions all might share.

Full long they bargain with some hard-  
boiled heel

Whose fattened jowls ne'er missed a  
meal.

Victory sometimes crowns them—their  
wives may crown them, too.



When barging in the back door as late as  
half-past two.

From sublime heights of glory they meet  
a Waterloo.

And still they come up fighting for likes  
of me and you.

Oh, ho, for the life of a union man and  
battles that bleed men red!

But when all these struggles are going on  
I'm usually tucked in bed.

TIFFANY,  
L. U. No. 3.

### Heroes of Bataan

It was in the Philippines  
On a bright December day,  
The Japs flew over Nichols Field,  
Creating havoc on their way.

Our planes with their silvery finish  
Were neatly placed in rows;  
They made a perfect target,  
Just so many dominoes.

Our boys of the 200th  
Were called to man their guns,  
But the thing had happened so quickly  
The damage had been done.

There were lots of boys from New Mexico,  
Kids we liked and knew.  
We little dreamed some would never re-  
turn.

And the punishment they'd go through.

They fought for months without replace-  
ments  
Nor replenishments of supplies;  
The food was gone, the men were sick,  
They were dying out like flies.

In that fever-ridden jungle  
On the peninsula of Bataan,  
The medical supplies exhausted,  
There wasn't quinine for a man.

There was nothing else the command  
could do

But surrender to save the men,  
For if the enemy were civilized  
They'd have food and medicine again.

The brutality from the enemy  
As they were marched, without food  
or drink,

Is beyond human understanding,  
How any people could so low sink.

The men were weak and their feet were  
sore

Yet they were forced to march on  
and on

Those that fell were left by the wayside  
Alone till their life was gone.

Days turned to months and months to  
years

Years of hunger, suffering and tears  
Many died in those filthy prisons  
Few survived those four long years.

We humbly bow our heads in tribute  
To the deeds of those great men  
No greater sacrifice has ever been given  
For our country, than was given by  
them.

JAMES W. ATCHESON,  
L. U. No. 447.

### A Funny Feeling

Mary something's happened to me  
Because I feel so queer  
There's a thumping in my heart  
And a ringing in my ear.

I haven't got an appetite  
I cannot go to sleep  
Got a funny feeling in my stomach  
I know it's nothing that I eat.

For I never had this trouble  
In my life before  
Until I met you Mary Lou  
With the hair that I adore.

There's no use seeing a doctor  
For there is nothing he can do  
The only thing that will help me  
Is to see you Mary Lou.

JAMES W. ATCHESON,  
L. U. No. 447.

### The Flame of Love

There are times when the flame of love  
Burns lowly in my heart  
The embers lose the brightness  
That they had at the start.

For love is truly just a flame  
To keep going it must have fuel  
Just a little added every day  
Should always be the rule.

A kind word spoken by a dear one  
That is real and from the heart  
Whether praise or sympathy  
Helps to play the part.

It's the little things that mean a lot  
Things we so often do forget  
That keeps the flame aglowing bright  
As it was when we first met.

Little favors that we do for each other  
The small things we remember  
Yes Mary, that is all it takes  
To give brilliance to the embers.

What a beautiful feeling it must be  
As loved ones clasp their hands  
For each knows the meaning  
Only they can understand.

JAMES W. ATCHESON,  
L. U. No. 447.



# Calculator Installed by Men of Local Three



*Selective sequence electronic calculator, installed at the International Business Machine World Trade Building, New York City, by members of Local Union No. 3. Calculator combines electronic speed, vast memory capacity and highly flexible and convenient programming of sequencing facilities. All fields of physical science will benefit from its exceptional versatility and efficiency.*

BY CLAUDE S. MORGAN  
L. U. 3, New York City

The tallest buildings, up-to-date theaters, radio broadcasting and television stations are every-day electrical work for Local 3 men but now comes the world's largest Selective Sequence Electronic Calculator installed on the main floor at 22 East 57 Street in the International Business Machine World Trade Building.

The installation of this system, the light, power and air conditioning, the fire alarm is of interest to the members of I. B. E. W. and is detailed herein.

At the beginning of the job, temporary light was installed so that all the old lighting panels and system of two vacant stores could be removed. Lighting risers feeding a six-story building in conduit both AC and DC were disconnected from the second floor to the basement and temporary lines were phased in from another riser to keep all lighting and power in service. The fire alarm bells and stations were rerouted and new conduits installed with wiring reconnecting the system without interruption.

## Board Room Equipment

The new lighting consisted of one 54 circuit panel on the first floor, another 18 circuit for work space and some basement lighting.

The main electronic board room has 54 200-watt flush type ceiling fixtures, 150 60-watt reflectors over the electronic tubes, silver-ray 200-watt reflectors in the work spaces and over the relay racks, 42 2-light fluorescent flush-type ceiling fixtures in the dis-

play room, exit signs, foyer lights, X-ray window lighting, column receptacles, Walker floor duct and switches necessary to control the circuits. The rectifier and air-conditioning rooms in the basement were lighted by RLM, and special opal brackets.

New power lines were installed to a room 30x40 feet to carry current for 60 tons of air conditioning system feeding approximately 16 motors from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 60 HP, all wiring fully

remote controlled pilot light buttons, master control of all motors, break-glass switches, etc.

## Rectifier Room

In another room, 25x30 feet, designed as the Rectifier Room, power lines were installed to supply current to 12 rectifiers 6x3x2 feet. These rectifiers changed AC to DC and also supplied unregulated and regulated voltage from 18 to 240. All AC and DC circuits were extended from the units in 4 inch trough up to the ceiling and across to a power distribution panel of special design where circuits were fused and extended in conduit throughout the basement up through the first floor to various places on the electronic frames.

The wiring from all the electronic frames were extended to a "Bus-Common" under the raised floor where over 9,000 connections were made on special type connection strips. All special cable for control work was placed in trough between the floor which was elevated 8 inches. All troughs were installed and welded in place by Local 3 men. After all cables were brought to their proper places they were laced in place and finally connected in their proper position.

The air conditioning system is required to cool the 12,000 electronic tubes and condensers on the circuits, the changing of air in the show and display rooms. The cooling of the rectifying tubes is necessary to carry off the warm air. Work spaces and basement are also air cooled.

A special type carbon dioxide fire

## Calculator Can:

Read 140,000 digits a minute; from punch cards, 30,000 digits a minute. There are 66 tape reading units and two card reading units.

Storage (or memory) capacity is 400,000 digits in tubes, relays and punched tapes. Through use of punch cards, storage capacity becomes virtually unlimited.

Addition or subtraction of a 19 digit number in one thirty-five hundredth of a second.

Multiplication of 14-digit numbers in a fiftieth of a second.

Division of 14-digit numbers in a thirtieth of a second.

Intermediate results are stored by punching in paper tapes at the rate of 63,000 digits a minute.

Intermediate and final results are printed on continuous paper forms at the rate of 24,000 digits a minute.

Final results are punched on cards at the rate of 16,000 digits a minute.

Over 4,500 miles of wire was used to complete this system.



system was installed using approximately 65 thermo-type detectors located on the exterior and interior of air vents. Warning of warm air is first by a bell signal then later a horn before a charge of CO<sub>2</sub> gas is exhausted into the fire zone. There are three zones on the first floor covering the tubes and relays and two in the basement. The circuit work is enclosed in a panel to operate both automatic and manual. This system was installed by Local 3 men. Both the CO<sub>2</sub> system and the air conditioning system is so wired that in case of fire both systems shut off all current to the tubes.

A new service pressure type 3,500-ampere switch was installed receiving its supply direct from a new underground vault outside the building. A 1,500-ampere switch was disconnected and removed again keeping all current in operation feeding a six and 22-story building while the change was being made.

Much credit is given to all the men who were on the job doing all the different types of work necessary to complete this elaborate system and to make possible the efficient performance of such an unusual type of job. Work was completed in six months. Starting with a few men it was increased to 38 men working six days, 10 hours a day.

The electrical installation was by all Local 3 men employed by T. Frederick Jackson, Inc. At the completion of the job Local 3 men received high praise for excellent conduct and workmanship.

## Dredging Job for Schuylkill River

Electric equipment soon will be supplied for the giant operation of dredging a 75-mile stretch of the Schuylkill River between Port Clinton and Norristown, part of the Pennsylvania Legislature's 10-year program to clean up the state's waterways.

The equipment will power four dredges costing more than \$1,000,000 which are being built for the project at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The river became unnavigable several years ago because of deposits of sewage and coal silt or culm from the mines along the river, engineers explained. It has been barren of game fish for several years, and swimming has become almost impossible.

The electric equipment being built includes power transformer substations, main-pump motors, and drive equipment for the dredges, as well as necessary control equipment and flood-lighting for night operations.

The dredges will stir up the culm on the river bottom and pump it to a settling area on shore through flexible pipelines.

## NLRB Elections Won by the I.B.E.W.

Summary of recent certifications by the National Labor Relations Board: Hotpoint, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Certified (for electrical maintenance and alteration workers): I. B. E. W., which received all of nine votes cast.

Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Certified (for electrical appliance workers): I. B. E. W., which received seven votes; one against.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Beaver, Pa. Certified (for production and maintenance employees): I. B. E. W., which received 265 votes; 215 against.

The Magnavox Co. of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky. Certified (for production and maintenance employees): I. B. E. W., which received 288 out of 381 votes cast; 41 votes for I. A. M.; 35 for neither.

The Smiths Bluff Refinery of the Pure Oil Co., Nederland, Texas. Certified (for electricians, including trainees in the electrical department): I. B. E. W., which received five votes; two votes for Oil Workers International Union.

Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corp., Houston, Texas. Certified (all electricians and all instrument repairmen): I. B. E. W. The results of the separate elections follow: All of the 10 votes cast in the electricians unit were in favor of the union; all of the five votes cast in the instrument repairmen unit were in favor of the union.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., S. Norwalk, Conn. Certified (for installation and service employees): I. B. E. W., which received 27 votes; three against.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky. Local Union 369, I. B. E. W. Election by mail (maintenance electricians). Eighteen eligible: 14 yes, 2 no.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Philadelphia. Local Union 1161, I. B. E. W. Hourly paid employees, 112 eligible: 102 yes, 2 no. Draftsmen, office and clerical workers, 39 eligible: 33 yes, 3 no.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Minneapolis, Minn. Local Union 292, I. B. E. W. Production, maintenance and repair employees, 38 eligible: 28 yes, 6 no.

## Bloomington (Ill.) Co-op in 11th Year



The Corn Belt Electric Cooperative of Bloomington, Ill., organized in 1938, celebrated its 10th anniversary, July 27, at Miller Park in Bloomington.

The jubilee's three-day program included bands from the Colfax community, Normal Community High School and Bloomington High School. The WLS dinnerbell program was also included as part of the entertainment. Demonstrations were given in cooking, welding, plumbing, and use of electric motors. Visitors to the exhibit of electric equipment were counted automatically by an electric eye. Products ranging from electric milkers and stoves to dishwashing machines and electric blankets were exhibited.

Following a talk by Governor Dwight H. Green, Miss Mable Thomas of LeRoy was crowned "Queen of Electricity" by the Governor as the final event of the jubilee. Elected by ballot by members of the Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Miss Thomas placed first over six other candidates.

From the beginning of the Cooperative there has been constant expansion in lines and service. Today, 2,148 miles of lines serve 5,400 farmers. Expansion and construction is now about ended. A high portion of the farm homes now have electricity. Greater and greater use of electricity is expected, judging from the trend since 1940.



# Scientific SPARKS

Chlordane, a new organic insecticide, gives good control of turf ants.

Wire baskets, with the wire coated by a synthetic rubber, is coming into use in fruit-picking; the coating prevents bruising.

Fourteen coastal telephone stations in the United States now make possible radiotelephone calls between ships within 150 miles of the shore and inland telephone stations.

The use of wear-resistant materials, subsurface drainage, soil stabilization and the introduction of new designs to better sustain traffic loads are all essentials in building better roads.

The Lincoln soybean, an American cross between Mandarin and Manchu, is the variety now mostly grown in the Midwestern soybean area; it gives a higher yield than its predecessors and has a higher oil content.

Potatoes raised in Long Island areas where the soil is infested with the golden nematode worm can be sold legally only locally or in New York City; the embargo is an attempt to confine the pest to Long Island.

Nickel in natural alloys was used many centuries before it was known that nickel itself was a chemical element.

Trees planted next to street lights are likely to hold their leaves longer in autumn and be tardy in budding out in the spring.

The fuel value of the edible portion of cabbage is 130 calories per pound, but as usually prepared for the market it is only 90 calories because of the parts discarded as waste.

Ammonium nitrate, widely used as a fertilizer, becomes a powerful explosive for blasting and demolition purposes if mixed with less than 3 per cent nitrostarch and set off with a booster charge of TNT.

Idaho produces annually some 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes, including thousands of tons of culls that are now used to produce starch; in four years, its potato-starch production has grown into a million-dollar industry.

One out of every 10 American adults is handicapped by defective hearing.

Petroleum yields dozens of raw materials from which chemistry may build up an infinite number of useful organic chemicals.

Chemical treatment of dirt roads with a small quantity of resinous material makes the earth water-repellent and keeps the road dry.

In commercial acreage, the nine leading American vegetable crops are tomatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, early potatoes, peas, watermelons, snap beans, cucumbers and cabbage.

Open-mesh steel decking for bridges may become standard bridge equipment in the future; it is extremely light in comparison to present decking, and where tested has proved satisfactory.

Some 2,000 cubic yards of rubbish collected daily by one city yield, it is estimated, approximately six tons of scrap metal, 26 tons of tin cans, 16 tons of glass, about 16 tons of paper and two tons of rags.

South America, in population, is the fastest-growing continent in the world.

More than 200,000 different chemical compounds have been made from the dozen or more hydrocarbons found in coal tar.

A hole may be cut through a piece of glass by using a broken file in a brace for a drill, lubricating it with turpentine.

Home canners can keep certain fruits from turning dark in the jars by adding vitamin C during canning; five 25-milligram drug-store vitamin C tablets are used for each pint jar.

Pears are one of the most satisfactory products from which yeast is made; one pound of starter in the proper media will increase to 64 pounds in 24 hours and requires only a 2 per cent solution of sugar to propagate the yeast.

Approximately 35,420 acres of land in Chicago is in streets, alleys and boulevards.

Europe, normally, feeds a higher percentage of her crops to livestock than any other continent.

Epidemics often follow wars because poor food supplies cause infectious diseases to be more dangerous and deadly than when the population is well fed.

Invisible fluorescent dyes, mixed with the colorless lacquers used to protect Army instruments from fungus and moisture, aids inspection because the mixture becomes visible under ultraviolet light.

The growing period of apples of the long-season varieties is from 150 to 165 days from bloom to maturity; at the end of the second month, the fruit, then about 15 per cent of final size, grows rapidly at an even rate.

With a year's training on the job with the Bureau of Reclamation, a score of Siamese engineers have returned to Bangkok. They are qualified to form the nucleus of a "Siamese Bureau of Reclamation" which, through construction of irrigation projects, is expected to help double the rice production in that country and add diversified agricultural products to that nation's food supply.

Lake Mead, created by world's highest Hoover Dam, constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Colorado River, is the world's largest reservoir with 31,142,000 acre-feet capacity—enough water to cover the State of New York one foot deep.

Falls of roof and coal are the largest cause of accidents in the nation's underground coal mines. Between 1906 and 1947, a total of 37,000 coal miners were killed and many thousands more were seriously injured by roof falls.

The Transvaal area in the Union of South Africa is the world's largest producer of corundum—a natural abrasive material employed in polishing precision lenses and for many other important industrial uses.

Total estimated reserves of iron ore in Italy amount to 33,000,000 tons.

As the result of a wartime project conducted in Saline and Pulaski Counties, Ark., more than 12,000,000 tons of recoverable bauxite—the principal ore of aluminum—were added to the Arkansas reserves.

Since 1908, the principal raw materials for making portland cement in the United States have been limestone and clay or shale.

During World War II, the rare metal rhenium was used in Germany as a substitute for osmium and iridium in platinum alloys for fountain pen points.

Numerous metallurgical and chemical uses for manganese are reported by the Bureau of Mines. These include the production of manganese briquettes, steel castings, pig iron and manganese bronze, glass, enamels, paints, varnish driers, dyes, leather processing, disinfectants, and in medicinal preparations.

Scientists have developed three new types of dry-concentrating equipment for separating ores on the basis of their shape and size rather than their specific gravity or weight.



## Joe Keenan, in Rousing Talk, Tells the Convention Labor Must Stay in Politics

(Continued from page 36)

have read in the newspapers and you have heard on the radio the story of many of these leading people that there is one organization in America doomed to failure this year and that organization is Labor's League for Political Education. Well, I am glad they feel that way. If they were here yesterday and witnessed the scene of our own veteran member, Brother Gallagher, and if they could see the conditions under which this organization was developed, I know they would go away certain they had made a mistake.

We here today have a responsibility. We cannot let those men down. We have received a blow; not as devastating as the one in Germany, but the warning is there. This is a time bomb, the fuse of which has not been pulled. We won't feel the full effect of it until next year. However, we have the next six or eight weeks to get into action and follow the program of the LLPE. You are going home and we hope you will carry on and try and renew the spirit which I witnessed here this last year. Let us renew it here in the next six weeks, and I hope every officer here goes back and carries on the work. By the virtue of your office you are the most influential men in your organization.

So we need the influence of your office to carry this banner and I am sure if we can reestablish and reinitiate that feeling and that spirit and that determination I witnessed last October on my return from Germany, I am not a bit afraid of the results.

The people who are not organized in this country, who receive the benefits of our work, are looking to us. Now we can do this job if we just reestablish and reorganize and implement that great vigor and the spirit which is necessary to do this job. We can do it; we can make these people realize we are a group that can offset any of the bad conditions now in America.

Whether we like it or not, today we are witnessing "pressure government" in America. Anyone who was in Washington last year could realize it. You had the real estate lobby, you had the Farm Bureau lobby, you had the bankers' lobby, and a hundred others. Never in the history of our country was there so much money spent in lobbying or so many people taking part. We were satisfied to take our politics so-so, and we must accept the results of our apathy. We have taken up the challenge now. We are going through, and with the help of you and the help of God we will do

a great job of defeating those people who were responsible for the Taft-Hartley law, one of the most malicious examples of class legislation ever passed; a threatening break in our united government; one which may in the final result bring about the same ending we witnessed in Germany!

## Conclave Cited as Inspirational

(Continued from page 41)

to the I. B. E. W. for he said that the Electrical Workers had contributed "twice as much to Labor's League as any international union in America." That certainly speaks well for the members of your organization, their sincerity of purpose and their belief in democracy.

I must say a word too, about the grand old man from L. U. 1, the oldest living member of the Brotherhood and one of the original 10 who started this great organization, Brother James Gallagher. It was a moment touched with feeling when he said, "I am proud to see all my children!"

Your convention closed as it had opened, in praise to Almighty God, with the beautiful hymn, "The Blind Ploughman" rendered by your International Secretary.

## Salute to the I. B. E. W.

Those members of you who read this JOURNAL, I want you to know how you looked to an observer and the impression that you made for yourselves and for your organization. Here was a convention of thousands, meeting in one of the largest auditoriums in the world, where once there had been 10 men in an upper room. This organization has weathered external strife—wars, depressions, anti-labor campaigns, and internal strife as well. And it has come out, stronger — a growing, progressive organization with the will to do its best work to make and keep our great country the finest and most democratic nation in the world. You men call each other "Brother" and mean it. Some of you have been in the organization 30, 40 or 50 years. An organization that keeps its members through the years, that carries on in democratic fashion, that seeks the best for its members and for all other citizens of our country, cannot fail. It can but go forward to higher aims and greater fields to conquer.

Members of the I. B. E. W., an observer salutes you, in admiration and respect!

## Progress Report By President

(Continued from page 16)

rience under the plan before giving consideration to serious action.

The agreement was entered into May 1, 1948, and can be terminated December 31, 1948, by 30 days written prior notice. The plan has thus been in effect for approximately four months or one-half of its first eight months trial period. During this time no major decision has been rendered and important decisions have been postponed. Thirty-eight of the first 41 cases were filed by the employers. It appears that the powers of the Building and Construction Trades Department over jurisdictional disputes have been turned over to a new private agency which is not a part of the Department.

We are in favor of settling jurisdictional disputes peacefully. However, we do not favor a "paper" plan which does not produce results; nor can we overlook the serious danger to the work opportunities of the membership of the Brotherhood which exists because of the unworkability of the plan.

Accordingly, I am requesting that the Convention give serious consideration to a proposal authorizing the International President to withdraw the I. B. E. W. from the Building and Construction Trades Department and from the Jurisdictional Disputes Agreement, under the terms of the Agreement, if such action becomes advisable, to protect the interest of the membership of the Brotherhood.

## Conclusion

It is apparent from this report and from those of my fellow officers that progress of the I. B. E. W. is in a healthy state. This fine condition of our Brotherhood speaks well for the organizational efforts which are proceeding according to plans and on a regular schedule. We hope to keep things moving in this satisfactory manner.

Delegates of the Convention, I conclude this report of my stewardship as International President. But I cannot close without paying a genuine tribute to my brother officers in the International Office and in the local unions and to the members for their fine cooperation since my induction into office. Our Brotherhood will succeed only through a spirit of cooperation and teamwork. The success of our organization is daily proof that in union there is strength. While I believe that in the coming months and years we will meet difficult and challenging problems, none can arise that cannot be solved by the application of energy, sincerity and cooperation in all of our undertakings.



## Many Improvements Made At Headquarters of No. 1

**L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Local No. 1's building, offices and furnishings take on the NEW LOOK.

Permanently dressed our I. B. E. W. Headquarters for Locals No. 1, No. 2, No. 1139, No. 1145, and No. 1155, and International Vice President Frank Jacobs' headquarters for the 11th District. The building is located at 4249 Gibson Ave.

Our offices have been enlarged and additional guide rails installed for the convenience of the 3,200 Local No. 1 members to conduct their business quickly in modern headquarters. New files, modern equipment, and furniture for topnotch efficiency grace our offices.

Our electrical business demands modern methods to handle the many men employed in 12 or more classifications in No. 1.

Leo Hennessey, financial secretary, is also the office manager with a crew of five. In another office, John O'Shea, president of Local No. 1 and the man in charge of the apprenticeship training program under government supervision, and six business representatives conduct their business over a network of telephones from our telephone switchboard.

When in St. Louis we invite you to acquaint yourself with us. Remember, the I. B. E. W. was born here.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.  
*The Lover of "LIGHT" Work.*

## Choice of Maurice Tobin Was Happy One, Writer Says

**L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**—We in Massachusetts feel mighty proud and rightfully so, that President Truman, with a real task confronting him, that of selecting a worthy man as Secretary of Labor, chose an outstanding son of Massachusetts, former Governor Maurice A. Tobin. Mr. Tobin should and will do a real God-fearing job as Secretary of Labor. We in labor have a real friend and cohort in the new Secretary. May God guide him judiciously in the decisions facing him.

The members of Local No. 7 are on their toes now. We have had a wonderful summer—what with long evenings, pleasant weekends, and vacations—to those of us who chose and could take one, are over. Well, boys, as the saying goes, "the honey-moon is over." November is just around the corner.

This year is supposed to be "Labor's Year of Decision." We in the labor movement in Massachusetts, have a tremendous task on our hands. We have facing us three referenda that will appear on the ballot for the voting population of Massachusetts to decide, concerning our union security clauses. Labor has an obligation, a real obligation to tell to the uninformed people of our achievements—of our genuine aspirations and of the democratic goal of the labor union movement. We have an honest-to-goodness story to tell them. We don't have to resort to trickery or false stories or even doubtful clauses to the public. We must make the truths known.

We have a duty to perform. If we do not do our job well—our sons will not be in position to enjoy good livable and

# Local Lines

## NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

working conditions in the not-too-distant future. Those who were on the job before us did a fine job, a real creditable performance. If we neglect to do our duty in our county, city, state, and national elections, then we will be letting our sons down. Just think boys—they are young and innocent today, but soon—much too soon—they will grow up to be "men of the world." We work and work to give them the best of food, clothes, toys, and education—but are we ourselves earnestly helping to make this a much better country to work and live in?

The membership of Local No. 7 is duty bound to be at the next two meetings, namely during October and November. These will be vital meetings, and you must be there if you wish to have continued good working conditions in Massachusetts. "Labor's Day of Decision" is near at hand.

On the 22nd of August Local No. 7 had its annual clam bake. A bake committee consisting of "Bernie" Popp, "Tom" Dignan, "Mel" Hill, and "Bill" Bailey, as usual did a fine job, for which they are to be congratulated. The "Old Timers" managed so capably by Bill "Connie Mack" Wilson, met and easily defeated the "Apprentice Sluggers" in a wild game of softball, with many thanks to "Lou" Lalibertie, our genial and judicious umpire. The crowd attending then sat down to a real New England clam bake. All in all, a fine time was had by everybody.

The "boys" were surprised and mighty glad to see our ever-smiling business agent "Charlie" Caffrey at the bake. Charlie has been on the sick list of late, but after a great deal of sun and rest at the seashore, we all know that he is coming back to us better than ever.

At this time Brothers, we should all give a vote of thanks and gratitude to "Bill" Bailey, who is filling in so capably for "Charlie" as business manager. We in Local No. 7 are fortunate that we have such a sincere and conscientious worker to call on when the occasion arises. Keep up the good work, "Bill." We are with you 100 per cent.

Congrats to "Jerry" and Mrs. McCarthy on her initial visit to the maternity ward on August 9. Mrs. Mac presented "Smiling Jerry" with a fine baby girl. We all know that with such fine parents as "Sis" and "Jerry," Rita Cecilia has a mighty fine start in life.

Well fellows, this about winds up this lengthy edition of your local's news of the month. This being our initial turn at the pen, the writer hopes that he has been informative and helpful. We are always open to suggestions, so let us know what you want, and we will do our best to write it down.

JOHN J. COLLINS, P. S.

## Rich Fare Offered Those Attending Baltimore Picnic

**L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.**—WOW! What a picnic. That fellow, Carl Scholtz, missed his calling or at least he has a dual personality according to his accomplishments in the world of work. Brother Scholtz personally handled the drawing up of the menu and the buying of the food and just listen to this menu: 600 pounds of beef, barbecued just right.

175 dozen ears of corn, roasted right in front of your eyes, with bowls of pure butter at which you could help yourself.

50 one-half barrels of good beer.

5 one-half barrels of birch beer.

200 loaves of bread and some 5000 steamed hard crabs. Sounds like a lot to eat, doesn't it? Well, you have not heard the pay-off. One thousand imperial crab platters complete with sliced tomatoes, potato salad, pickles, and potato chips. And to make everything complete there was Ad Leider's MBC orchestra in the background playing while you ate.

Another bit of entertainment was a portable dog track and eight good races. That was really a lot of fun.

There were visitors from all over the country, as well as many local dignitaries, the most prominent being the Honorable Thomas D'Alesandro, mayor of our fair city; Chief Engineer Paul Holland, Business Manager Clem Preller, W. Middleton, Ben Wiegand and Lawson Wimberly, assistant to D. W. Tracy; also the Law Committee from Washington, where they were meeting with their Chairman Tom Murray.

Say, you fellows, in Local Union No. 28, watch out for those late time cards. You know you are subject to a penalty for turning them in late. Ask me, I know. I believe, I would rather do anything except stand in line with 100 other Brothers just to see the Executive Board, one at a time. So get those cards in. It will also relieve the Executive Board of a lot of extra work.

Brother Henry Maas, foreman, on the new airport job in Baltimore really has his hands full. Thirty-five acres to cover and a man in every corner. Well, anyway, it is good exercise.

The bowling league started off on September 9 with a terrific bang. Everyone is working hard to get the kinks out of their bodies and make a good score. I expect to have some real news as the season goes on.

It is with deep regret that I write the following paragraph. Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W. announces with deep regret the passing of one of its members, Brother Robert Ellenberger. May he find peace and rest on the eternal shore.

Fellows, this is the last publication before election. Please, for the sake of



## Los Angeles Building and Men Who Wired It



Brothers of Local Union No. 11, Los Angeles, soon will complete the wiring on this modern 13-story building, new Western headquarters of the Prudential Insurance Co. This is one of many new structures springing up along famous Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.



Photograph by Don Olsen.

Above is part of the crew of wiremen employed by the Fischbach & Moore Corporation on the new building for the Prudential Life Insurance Co. Kneeling from left to right: Richard Breitbart, Ben Pine, Fred De Luca, Jr., Jerry Haycock, Roy J. Johnson, Ted Oetting, Reining McKenna, Lee Tatom, Richard Mauer, Max Brown, Clayborn Summers, Mel Simons, Frank Beamon, Lee Marquette, Fred De Luca. Second row: Joe Houston, Armand Aubrey, Martin Evans, Joe Guinn, Max Benson, Lou Worley, Harold Schmiederer, Al Klus, Harman Leiman, William La Zick, Henry Bakel, City Inspector Bucky, General Foreman C. Caldwell, Sam Lubarsky, J. Doe, Robert Caldwell. Back row: Nathan Neusbaum, Perry Daniels, Lee Stoddard, Jack Rawnsley, Charles Davis, Wesley Wehring, Ross Cook, Arlington Mills, Louis Shiffman, Bob Haney, Paul Lindhorn, Frank Hadley, Ed Hortor, Harry Wallinder.

your family, your Brothers and most of all yourself, get out and vote this coming Election Day. We can—we must! We will put into Congress nothing but labor candidates. Don't forget fellows we have nothing to sell but our labor, and if we cannot get a fair price for it we are lost. So get out and vote.

So Brothers as I close for this month I will leave you with this little proverb to ponder over, "Thinking, not growth, makes manhood."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

### Suggests That Labor Day Should Start New Year

**L. U. 39, CLEVELAND, O.**—We often wonder why September doesn't start the New Year instead of January. With the advent of Labor Day, vacations and summer activities are over, and the children start to school. We see the youngsters off to school in the morning and that evening they see us off to the apprentice school. Local 39 will start its third year of apprentice linemen's training with classes under the tutelage of Brothers Thomas and Prymmer. Most of the students are ex-G. I.'s studying under the Public Laws No. 346 and No. 16. They are earnestly trying to establish themselves in our craft.

Most of us have gotten over the local union picnic which was again a big success this year, except for the fact that the women beat us in a "tug of war." Brother Francis Murphy lead the field in the handline throwing contest.

The local union has received an application for retirement pension from Brother Walter Lenox who now resides in California. Brother Lenox's application was approved and the local union sent him a letter of thanks for the many fine things he did as business manager of the local union in which capacity he served for 17 years.

CARL T. JONES, P. S.

### Ball Team of Detroit Local Challenges Other Locals

**L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.**—With nothing more important on our minds this coming week than a presidential election, in which I hope we have all resolved to take an effective part, may I report about our baseball team which has thrice-running annexed the championship in the Detroit and Wayne County Federation circuit. The trophy is now in our permanent possession.

The wiremen did it again by disposing of the paper-and-ink boys in the final game without too much trouble. Inasmuch as these printers were the same crack team which nearly went the whole route without a loss in last summer's International Typographical Baseball Tournament held here on Detroit's Northwestern Field, when some of the pressmen's best teams in the country had a family tilt all their own, it is obvious that Local 58; I. B. E. W. sponsors genuine baseball. Manager Bud Campbell, who also does some field-superintending for a national contractor on the side, is to be congratulated.

The boys are itching to cross swords with other locals in the I. B. E. W. who think they can play ball. I have been asked to mention this fact just on a



## Old Timers of L. U. 38, Cleveland at Annual Outing



Each and every member of Local Union 38, shown above, has a minimum of 35 years continuous good standing in the I. B. E. W. The group shown at their annual outing includes, rear row, from left: Ray Vetter, John McCloskey, Louis Hoert, Henry Beck, Clarence Baird, Elmer Barnes, James Yates, Frank Keppler, Philip Schmidt, Henry Hildebrant, Fred Just, Duncan Gordon, Frank Griffin, George Heiss, William Gillespie, Gus Esping, Del Hussong, William Ulmer, Louis Koudelka, Leo Braverman, Charles Stasek, Harry Jones.

Second row, from left: William Fenwick, William Klomfas, Charles Lytle, Frank Walker, Frank Kling, Charles Rothenburg, Yaro Marousek, Sam Fried, Clarence Chamberlain, Joe Nagel, John Linden, Fred Batke, Carl Hoelke, Walter Selby, Fred Kraft, Rudy Wiegand, Louis Levitt, Ed LeBlanc, John McLaughlin, Ed Cavan, Charles Steck, Bob White, John Malcolm.

Third row, from left: Walter Telzrow, Morris Gosline, Al Beck, Ed Henry, Al Empkey, Tom DeLargy, Harry Conway, Clyde Holmes, Joe McMahan, Charles Hart, William Young, Henry Stickney, Henry Erhardt, Al Bunton, William Alexander, Harry Horrocks, Fuzzy Fiderius, Louis Silverman, Charles Scheren, John Gunning, Rudy Jaeger, Herb Mohr, Harry Engelman.

Seated, left to right: Ralph Zilch, Ed Mankin, Clayton R. Lee, Business Manager; Carl Turner, the only member with a 50-year card; Joe Doehner, Walter Joss, William Keyes, Henry Schultz, Lee Leinweber, Ben Fisher.

hunch that someone else besides me reads these letters. It is quite natural and becoming for them to feel that they have somewhat outgrown the wheaties; and are sniffing around for some tough meat to grind. Whether or not the I. B. E. W. can furnish them with worthwhile competition is the question they want answered.

This brings me back to the subject of International tournaments. This writer is disposed to look askance at any suggestion of more tournaments until we find out where our already-established International Bowling Tournament is going to land.

As I have already pointed out in these pages, the I. B. E. W. Bowling Tournament, which is held each spring, has already become the vehicle for a yearly blowout which promises to become untenable. Not a few eyebrows have been lifted at the announcement by Local 134's Business Manager Tom Murray that those who attend the 1950 congress at Chicago had better hang on to their hats. I realize that people who attend sports contests insist on having a good time; but when the primary purpose of a contest is relegated into second place in favor of keeping up with and out-jonesing the Joneses, then we are indeed chasing the goose with a hatchet.

For the benefit of those members not too well acquainted with the bowling business may I point out that all such tournaments can be and are self-sustaining. Two fees are charged each bowler for each event; one fee goes into and makes up the prize fund, and the other pays for all reasonable expenses connected with the tournament. Traveling and hotel expenses are of course footed by the individual bowler. It can be a completely solvent enterprise.

Now no one disputes that a hostess always expects to spend money for entertaining. But when she finds her crowd moving at a pace beyond her income, the old man usually clamps down and tells her to get into another circle. This she does not do; she just quits entertaining.

By the same token, our smaller locals will think twice about competing for the tournament role. The weak excuse, that these smaller locals do not have the bowling alley facilities anyway, is just not convincing. Any city of over 100,000 population has large and modern bowling houses today.

By virtue of the universal interest in baseball, we should by all means have an International Baseball Tournament if ways and means can be found to finance it apart from burdening our treasuries and it can be kept strictly within a certain financial structure. Any common ground which brings us closer together and promotes a brotherhood-in-fact will add strength to our individual efforts to make a living.

Postscript: I expect (DV) to enjoy another rip-roaring time with all my friends in Chicago next spring.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

### Syracuse Correspondent Continues Epic Story

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—To continue the story started last month:

Whether Hoangti, the mythical founder of the Chinese Empire in 2624 B. C. was the first to construct a magnetic compass, is open to argument. Our electrical historians seem in many cases to disagree as to who did it and when. To the Chinese though goes the honor as belongs to them of being first to make use of magnetism.

Down through the ages, scientists have made slow but ever increasing progress, which in the later 1800's A. D. was greatly accelerated.

Telegraph lines established, lighting plants on the way and soon telephones found Johnny Cake in the midst of a fast-moving industry. There was great demand for electric lighting and Johnny with his crew members worked long hours, under unsafe working conditions for small wages. Johnny saw many burned or with broken bones. He himself had, while twisting a tie wire on an insulator with a screw driver, been picked up at the foot of a pole with badly burned face and hands, which cost him several weeks' pay before he was able to resume work.

In 1884 the workers upon electric lines united and formed "The United Order of Linemen." Low wages, unsafe working conditions, and long hours impressed the workers of such a need. They were somewhat successful in some cases, but there were strikes, battles with strike-breakers, bloody noses, and many of Johnny's fellow workers were seriously injured.

Johnny as a leader in one of these strikes was blacklisted. Johnny Cake alone in the world except for his sister Ginger, could not get a job in any line crew because of his blacklisting by these companies. He would not ask his sister for help although he would have been offered it. Ginger's husband did not make much money in the store where he was employed, and besides they had two more mouths to feed now.

Determined to make his own way he took any job he could get. Johnny's school chum who had procured Johnny his first job in the electrical field, had been more successful. Having finished his schooling



and being a convincing conversationalist, he had wormed his way out of the dirt and grime of the power house into the office where he now recorded the bills of customers and handled complaints. In contrast to Johnny who was barely making a living, he was tops in the business world. Johnny while working one day heard a couple of the fellows talking about an exposition which they heard was going up in Chicago. Johnny thinking he might get a better job there decided to try. It was the World's Columbian Exposition. An Eastern Company, The Westinghouse Company, was awarded the contract for lighting the exposition. Although Johnny was blacklisted all over the west, the foreman never questioned him about it and hired him.

The job was big for that time for 483,882 feet of insulated conductors ranging from 0 to No. 6 B and 8 gauge were used to feed a total of 92,622 lamps at the exposition.

Johnny met some of his oldtime fellow workers there and they had many a session after work nights, going over old times with a few glasses of beer. They remembered bit by bit the struggles of their livelihood and the humorous incidents connected with it. Most of them, like Johnny, were single and drifters, going from job to job wherever there was new work. Somehow it had never occurred to Johnny to settle down in one place until, it happened.

The job finished, Johnny had decided to stay over and see the fair.

He had of late years become habitually frugal in his living, but now with more money in his pocket than he had been accustomed to for so long, it was burning holes in his pocket. It was what happened to a girl, a pretty little country girl named Apfel Strudel. She was walking on the road in the midway minding her own business when a team of horses, frightened by something unexplained, came dashing down upon her.

Johnny, standing gaping at the exhibits,

heard the noise of the team and looked around just in time to see the girl in its path. Dashing out he grabbed the girl, pulling her to him.

Oh well, you know how it is, a boy saves girl and girl is grateful, and so they introduce themselves.

Very soon they had become good pals, such good pals that they began exchanging their life's history, and eventually their life's dreams. Johnny's dream by then was to get a steady job, marry Apfel and settle down to a humdrum married life even as you and I. But dreams, like some taxi drivers, take some of the most round-about ways of getting you there, and so it was with Johnny.

First he had no job, not enough money to get married and live on; times were tough, and about that time emigrants from all over Europe were flocking to this country, making job competition pretty keen. So Apfel Strudel went back to the farm with Johnny's promise to come to her when he was on his feet again. She did not know whether to doubt him or not, but there was little to do but hope.

In the meantime she was no wallflower. She had boy friends in the hometown, among them was Tommy Gunn, the son of the town banker. Tommy was just home from college and was a show-off and braggart. Apfel disliked him for that, but he did have the most wonderful way of showing her a good time.

In the meantime Johnny was desperately trying to find another job. One day, going into a building looking for a dentist, for he had a bad tooth he wanted pulled, he saw a sign on a door, "American Federation of Labor," and instinctively it came to him maybe they could help him get a job; he would try anyway. He walked in, introduced himself, and stated his business. Charles Cassel, organizer, was behind the desk at the time.

Mr. Cassel was very sympathetic and referred Johnny to a new union of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Work-

ers which had been started the year before with about 500 workers in eight unions which by now had 43 unions all over the country.

Charles Miller at the time was organizing in Chicago and it was to him Johnny went, forgetting by now his aching tooth. He showed his old "Order of Lineman" card which had long since run out, for those days electrical jobs were sometimes far between or so it seemed to Johnny. There were not many in the utility field organized—it was mostly contract work.

Johnny was given a new card, but told there were just no jobs near Chicago, although The Cateract Contracting Company had let a contract to the Westinghouse Company for three 5,000 H.P. A.C. generators and all equipment for a power house at Niagara Falls if Johnny wanted to go there.

Johnny grabbed at the chance for it would be a long-time job and was off to see Apfel and to tell her of his wonderful plans. He would have liked to ask her to marry him and go too, he even suggested it, but both of them realized how imprudent such an act would be. So it was decided that they would write often and when the job was finished Johnny would come back for her.

It was spring when Johnny arrived at Niagara Falls. The nights were chilly, put him to work with the surveyors. This days. The wind could be just as bitter cold at the Falls as it could be in Chicago though. The line job had not started yet, in fact the surveyors were still plotting the course of the 26 miles to Buffalo. Johnny's money had sunk pretty low from boat transportation and his lodging. He had to have some kind of a job, and so, on his travels seeking work he kept hounding the contractor's office day by day until finally to be rid of him they put him to work with the surveyors. This experience in later years became very useful. Johnny had an overcoat when he came to Niagara Falls but he had to hook it soon afterwards to pay his lodging. Johnny was out working one cold day when one of the fellow workers asked him where his coat was, Johnny replied that he didn't think he was going to need it and had left it at his lodging house.

The workers mumbled among themselves and then the same one spoke up: "Don't give us that Johnny," he said, handing Johnny some money, "don't come in tomorrow without it."

Eventually the line work was ready to start, and Johnny was put on it. It was not long before his experience was noted and he was given a foreman's job. Johnny got along well with the workers. He wanted efficiency but insisted that safety was the greater factor over speed.

The tools and equipment were crude compared with today's and it was all bull work from morning until night.

It was not until November in 1896 that the line was put in service and Johnny applied for a job with the Niagara Falls Co. He was told that soon they would put on an maintenance crew and when they did he could have a job as foreman. Johnny was elated and wrote Apfel he would be back with her soon.

He arrived on Thanksgiving, and what a Thanksgiving, with turkey and all the fixings that only two good cooks and a farm can provide.

He had money in his pocket, not a



"An Electrical Worker and his wife lived here. She was always changing the furniture around."



fortune, but with his job coming up they could get married. It didn't turn out that way though, at least not right away. It seems that Tommy Gunn had been rushing Apfel pretty nearly off her feet, and Tommy was a hometown boy. To go rushing off with a, well, practically a stranger, was something to think about.

The deciding factor was, that Tommy came up to the farm one evening with just a little too much spirits, inside. It hadn't been the first time and Apfel decided there and then that she liked Johnny better, even if she did have to go so far from home to live. So Apfel and Johnny were married with the blessings of all that knew them.

They spent their honeymoon in Chicago doing the town, and Johnny took Apfel to visit his sister Ginger. Ginger was overjoyed that Johnny had such a sweet wife and a steady job. Then back to the farm they trooped one and all with Ginger, her husband, and the two children as guests to enjoy the happiest Christmas in years.

Apfel's mother built a little town, miniature in size with dolls for people, and a crib with the wise men coming, guided by the star which was lit like the Christmas tree, with candles.

That Christmas morning the children got quietly out of their beds and going to the tree they shouted "Merry Christmas!" Merry Christmas every one!

FRED KING, P. S.

## Dewey Is Called "Taft in Disguise" by Va. Writer

**L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.**—As this is written, Brothers O. C. Freeman, business manager and G. D. Hickman, Executive Board member, have just departed for Atlantic City and we of Local Union 80 know they'll do their part.

We are glad that Brother Alec Mutter is up and around again after being laid up for a couple of weeks. So keep on your feet Alec, as we need every available vote.

There are thousands of things Stassen could have truthfully told the American voters in his recent answer to Truman, if he sincerely had had the public's welfare at heart. Such things as the national income statistics of the Department of Commerce show wages and salaries up 11 per cent, interest up 19 per cent, proprietors income up 53 per cent and corporate profits up 99 per cent. These figures alone prove the "eager beaver" endeavors of the Republican Congress. He could have also added that, although he's flirting with the labor vote, Tom Dewey is simply a Taft in disguise, and many more truths too numerous to mention. And why not tell the public that the "interests" have solved the problem? "Divide and conquer"—set man upon man. Their scheme can prove successful on a fickle public as the interests can well afford to engage high-paid columnists, radio commentators, lobbyists and devious politicians. There is only one solution to the public's problem in our democratic way of life. "Interests" have the money and the public has the votes and as long as the members of the public fight among themselves, they are the prey of the "interests." The squabbling among the various classes of workers that make up the general public is fatal when it is

taken into consideration that their ultimate loss, through such frivolity, is their economic freedom, which is used only by that small minority known as "interests" as a means to greater financial conquests, where to us economic freedom is our very existence. When the public becomes enlightened to this fact, harmony will be attained until such time as the "interests" devise a more intricate "scheme" to again dupe them.

As a final gesture Brothers, I would like to remind all voters of one important fact concerning the presidential election. In order to be elected, a candidate must attain a majority (266) of the 531 electoral votes. As there are four candidates this time and some doubt as to electoral vote entries, there is a strong possibility of the election being thrown into Congress, in which case the President is elected by the House and the Vice President by the Senate. The three leading presidential candidates and the two leading vice presidential candidates will be voted on, each State counting as a single vote and a majority elects. So it is just as important to vote for labor's friends in the House and Senate as it is to vote for labor's presidential favorite. This will assure a cooperative Congress for the administration and a majority of party votes for each State will determine the ultimate results of the presidential election. So vote right, Brothers, and back it up the same way. Their honeymoon is over, we hope.

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

## Tribute Paid to Recording Secretary of Boston Local

**L. U. 103, BOSTON, MASS.**—When Emerson wrote "to have a friend, one must be a friend," he must have had the foresight that on this earth there would be a William F. (Bill) Sheehan.

Without any doubt this Brother, our recording secretary, could call every Brother in Local No. 103 his real and true friend.

Bill lived by the Golden Rule of, "Don't count the years, but make the years count." He was one of the outstanding electrical instructors in the City of Boston High Schools.

Local No. 103 enjoyed and is proud of the best apprenticeship system in the world due to the untiring leadership of this Brother. Bill's pupils did not like him, but like everyone else they loved him.

I could write on, and on, and on, of Bill's accomplishments and good deeds, but then I would think of more, and more, and more.

God in His infinite wisdom also, must have known of Bill's ability and skill, so we here in Local No. 103 and the electrical contractors of Boston, think that could have been the only reason that on September 11, 1948, our recording secretary, was taken from this earth to do bigger and better things for Almighty God. Good luck, Bill.

We wish to correct an error in connection with the list of officers-elect of Local No. 103 of Boston, Mass., printed in the October issue. The name of Joey Evans was erroneously submitted as being elected to the Examining Board. The Brother who was actually elected was Bill Cormay.

We would appreciate your printing a correction of our error in your next issue.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter.

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

## Fort Worth Apprentices Gain Journeyman Status

**L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.**—Here we are again from away out west in Texas, miles and miles west of Dallas, and the way those Dallas Rebels have treated our cats in recent ball games, we could stand a few more miles separation. But we do hope the boys of L. U. 59 will never try to play that kind of a ball with us, or will they?

I am happy to report that a number of our apprentices took their examinations recently, and most of them passed with flying colors, and are now journeymen wiremen. They are as follows: P. A. Key, Harry Huston, J. E. Payne, William Wright, James M. Beasley, William Peterson, Billy White, J. D. Burt, and Mickey Lindecker.

Congratulations boys, you have a wonderful opportunity, and we feel sure you will be good wiremen, and we hope you will be good members and a credit to the I. B. E. W. and Local Union 116. You should be proud that you are members of this local for some of the best wiremen are members of L. U. 116. Attend your local's meetings, take an interest and never refuse to help when called upon. Don't stay at home and gripe about the way things are run, as many of our members do. When on the job, do your work the best you know how, and you'll get by. The Joint Apprentice Committee, Contractors and Local Union No. 116 are well pleased with the results of our school and on-the-job training. We think it has gone a long way toward making you better qualified journeymen.

Keep up the good work for you still have a rough and rugged road ahead of you.

Brother, here's hoping you have made yourself eligible to vote in the November election. Don't forget to go to the polls and vote in your own interest. We will have to win our battles at the ballot box.

As this report has to be in the hands of the editor before the first of each month, I am unable to give you any part of the report of our delegates to the Atlantic City Convention, but if you are planning on going East, and seeking travel information, one of our delegates, Brother Fred Otto, Brother Bryan Haver, or Brother G. H. Burt, should be able to help you unless you plan to go by rowboat, for one went by air, one by highway, and one by rail.

Brother Al Blackwell was acting business manager, while Brother Otto attended the convention. Brother Blackwell did a good job, but I managed to steer clear of him, and kept that finger out of my ribs.

I'll see you each second and fourth Tuesday. So long.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

## Final Reminder: Go to The Polls on November 2

**L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO**—In beginning this article, I would like to



take a few minutes of your time to make some comments on the recently concluded International Convention held at Atlantic City, N. J., from September 13th through the 17th. To the members of any local union, who like myself, over a period of years, always wanted to attend an International Convention, it was a very gratifying thing, first of all to be elected by your fellow Brother members to attend the convention, and then as a delegate, to observe the conduct of your International Officers, and their accurate handling of all those numerous details that are all part of such huge assemblies.

All of those who attended the convention, both as elected delegates and as guests, must have had quite a thrill both at being in a great resort city like Atlantic City, and to have the knowledge that we attended the largest International Convention ever held in the 57 year span of our great Brotherhood. I know that each member who was a delegate will return to his own local union with a good warm feeling for the International, and with a full report for his own local.

Again I wish very sincerely to thank each member who gave me his vote so that I could attend as a delegate from Local Union 212.

Now to our own local news for whatever has occurred here, and around the Queen City in the last month.

I note that our sick list has had quite a few members on the ailing or injured side for a spell. They are as follows:

Danny Johnson, Jr., broke his leg on the 26th of August, but at this writing is back at work again. Bob Weisenberger is worrying along with an injury at this writing. John Gysin is a pretty sick man at this writing. I heard Howard Stapleton was injured on the 13th of September in an auto crash in Hamilton, Ohio. On our list of men still under doctors' care we have S. Keller, R. Hayes, C. Sweeney, and George Huber, Sr.

All of us sincerely hope each and every member will be fully recovered by the time this article is printed.

Another item we note with interest, is that another one of our older and honorable members has applied for his pension from our International Office. The brother is Edward Rothhaas, and we all hope Ed lives many, many years to enjoy his pension to the fullest.

Our work here and around Cincinnati has been in pretty good order, and we have a few nice jobs breaking in the near future.

Members all over the Brotherhood will get your official journal before the beginning of November, I hope in time to remind you members that on election day in November, to be sure to vote against the enemies of labor, because Brother if you don't vote them out of office, they'll run your union out of existence in given time.

Believe me, Brothers, at the convention, they told us what your 80th Congress did to you, so don't put labor's enemies back in their offices again to start all over again on your union and Brotherhood.

And now, may I convey to our Brotherhood everywhere, the wishes from Local No. 212, our very best wishes for a most hearty Thanksgiving season. That's all for this time from 212's News Hound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

## Death Claims Two Members Of Toledo, Ohio, Local

**L. U. 245, TOLEDO, O.**—The recent sudden death of two members of Local 245, Toledo, has occurred since your correspondent's last letter. Brother Robert Wilburt, a lineman and member of the local for three years, died as the result of an accident on the job. Brother Frank Clark died suddenly while on his vacation. He was a member of the local for 14 years.

The Labor Day parade for this year is now past and it showed a remarkable improvement over the past few years. In Toledo the A. F. of L. combined in a joint effort with the C. I. O. and produced an estimated 25,000 in the parade. Again we congratulate our committee for the effort they made to make our local's part a success.

By the time this is in print the election results will have been tabulated so it is too late to remind everyone to register and vote. All we can say is that the one who didn't vote has no right to gripe. Personally we shall insure our right to gripe and be there early.

We wish to take this opportunity to wish all the members of the Brotherhood a happy Thanksgiving.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

## Organization Is Only Hope For Labor, Writer Finds

**L. U. 309 EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.**—For years, some of us have voted as a matter of course, some have voted for personal friends, some have voted hoping to receive personal favors, some never voted.

Now, it seems, voting has become of paramount importance.

For whom shall we vote? That is the question.

We scanned the rush of politicians scrambling, tussling, cursing, and crawling to reach the gravy train. That milling mob stinks.

To form another party will not be the answer. It will only be more politicians grouped under another pennant, and no better, nor more fragrant than we have now.

Our organization is our only hope. The way it is progressing is our encouragement and inspiration. The way to greater achievements is rough; we shall hit many more bumps, but it is the only way.

To fight, obeying the dictates of our conscience, to do what the innate science "conscience" tells us is right, happen what may, dedicating the fruit of our action to the Almighty, is what makes men truly great.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

## Local Holds Successful Picnic in Delaware

**L. U. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.**—The members of L. U. 313 and their families look forward to the annual picnic. It is an affair that is long remembered by the ones who attend. The gang enjoyed swimming, games for children, softball, singing and swapping yarns. There were grand prizes, that were so generously donated by the Electrical Contractors of this vicinity, which pleased the winners and drew a sign of envy from the good-natured losers. The snack stand was a

very popular spot, and although very busy, no one was overlooked. Even the babies got bottle service; milk that is.

Later in the day dinner was served and everyone had a choice of two delicious dinners. The food was well prepared and the portions were overly generous. The entertainment committee deserves praise for a well-planned affair. No serious mishaps, plenty of fun. A perfect day for a perfect picnic. Camp Matahoun is an ideal spot for a picnic. It has a grand swimming pool, cabins, plenty of space for games, parking area and the proper atmosphere for relaxation.

Now to a more serious affair; the coming November election. This is an unofficial report on the political progress made by L. U. 313. It began at the start of the year. At a meeting Brother J. J. Pierce, business manager, addressed the members, pointing out the seriousness of the situation facing L. U. 313. We would not only have to get into politics but would have to excel in them or take the consequences.

For the first few months about 15 per cent of the members were busy with duties concerning the November election. Now there are about 89 per cent of the members busy on various political committees. We will have a 100 per cent turnout in the November election. The Brothers will donate their time and the use of their cars. We began by cooperating with various labor and political groups and due to our work and enthusiasm we find that most of the activities revolve around us. L. U. 313 would like to know what success the other local unions are having.

C. A. SOKOL, P. S.

## Cites Harmony Prevailing At Atlantic City Meeting

**L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.**—Have just returned from the most interesting and instructive trip that I have ever taken. Our business agent, Jack Bobbitt and I represented our local at the 23rd I. B. E. W. International Convention at Atlantic City. This convention was the largest and most successful that the I. B. E. W. has ever held. I believe all the delegates will share with me in saying that the sincerity of purpose, and the conduct and keen interest in all the proceedings clearly portrayed the importance and value of being united in spirit and endeavor, for the freedom and rights of all, which the I. B. E. W. symbolizes and defends.

I believe that each and every delegate present, departed for home carrying a message to his local union members of inspiration, loyalty, and confidence, that was ever present at the I. B. E. W. International Convention, and the method by which such harmony is created, and kept—better understanding, better unionism—coming from the better approach to unity.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

## Grievances Settled at West Palm Beach, Fla.

**L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.**—Well, I just finished cleaning up my yard. Of course, you know we had a breeze go through here yesterday and it surely makes you work overtime getting your house and yard back in shape. They



say everything happens for the best and of course, you know, we always like the best and we get it as a rule.

We have had a session of other winds in the past month with our contractors and I guess our wind held out the longest, as we have settled our grievances satisfactorily to both sides and we are looking forward to peace and harmony for a long time. I should put a proviso in the long-time sentence as nowadays it doesn't take a lot of conferences for the butcher, the baker, the milkman and all the rest. They just don't ask anybody; just jack up the price and say "there it is, take it or leave it." The other day the dairyman just put it in the paper "milk up a penny." We have a milk commissioner, but you'd never know it, so a long time may be a short time. Who knows? At this time, we wish to thank all our members for helping the Joint Conference Committee bring these negotiations to a successful ending. Thank you, Joint Conference Committee.

Now a word on the topic of the day—my error—there are two topics—Russia and politics. Let's forget Russia as the next gang that gets in the driver's seat in Washington will have to take care of Russia and as I am sitting here writing this, I think it is in the making right now in Paris, so let's keep our fingers crossed and hope we don't have to make some more millionaires in the United States and you fellows know what I mean by that.

Now politics, I see Green's name in the paper, then Murray's, then Reuther's and many more, all pledging themselves to somebody and I guess it's good business, but we, of the South, have a different situation. We have lots of people running for everything and it is going to be a hard job to try and do what this fellow wants and the other fellow too.

I believe that labor should be non-partisan and as long as labor has to get into politics, I believe it should be set up in a good business-like way and create an organization that will function indefinitely and steer the rank and file on the right course.

I believe we in Florida are on the right track. Right now, the organization is being set up and with the cooperation of the entire labor group it will go a long way when the time comes for horse trading to begin.

I mean by cooperation, that all labor groups and all labor newspapers or pamphlets or any other literature should be guided by this organization. Then we could be as one and with this setup, labor would go places.

There is no need for any small local or any small labor group to endorse any of the candidates, but to be guided by his State political organization. In doing this it will not create as many enemies. It is politics and human nature. If you endorse one candidate and the other makes it, you are on the fence for his or her regime, so it is best for labor to work together with understanding, for all labor to carry on all its politics at their meetings and on election day. Don't forget—"United, we stand, and divided, we fall," so let's all get together. You know, the old push-pull-put-it-over!

WILLIAM DONAHUE, P. S.

Now that the International Convention is over, and as it was the first one that



"You may turn off the birthday candles, Junior."

I have ever had the pleasure to attend. I want to say that it was very educational. It makes one feel proud to be a part of such a democratic organization, that at all times is striving to improve conditions for its members and the community in which they live.

I feel that all the delegates will agree with me in saying that our International Office and its representative districts are in good hands and our officers are doing a swell job for the Brotherhood. All the committees of the convention worked very hard and the grand job they did was appreciated, I'm sure, by all the delegates. Also, it could not have gone unnoticed, the very efficient and courteous manner in which the young ladies of the International Office handled the registrations of the delegates as well as other duties assigned them.

I am sure two years hence in Houston the Brotherhood will realize that they have reached another milestone of progress.

T. P. CULBRETH, B. M.

### Criticizes Position of Canadian Labor Leader

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.—

Having just returned from the 23rd Convention of the Brotherhood, it is not easy to settle down to write a letter about local events, and to write a letter about the Convention would require two or three pages of the JOURNAL to contain it all. The most impressive thing was the size of the meeting, with over 2,000 delegates from all over the continent in attendance, and the very capable way in which President Tracy conducted the Convention. Secretary Milne also is to be complimented on doing a very fine job, and will no doubt require about two weeks' rest to get back to normal.

Speaking of conventions, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be meeting in Victoria, B. C., in October, and according to newspaper accounts, there is quite a battle shaping up, with

A. F. of L. representatives and organizers seeking President Percy Bengough's scalp for supporting the Canadian Seamen's Union, which is alleged to be controlled by Communists. Without much more information to go on than the newspaper stories, it would seem that Mr. Bengough, who has been the president of the Trades and Labor Congress for the last hundred years or so, has suddenly been discovered to be a Communist or a fellow traveler, as a Communist sympathizer is called. I have always been led to believe that the Communist aim is to take over the reins of Government by force, and after accomplishing this, one of the first items on the program would be the elimination of labor unions. Perhaps this information is incorrect, but it sounds logical, and if it is so, it would mean the elimination of labor leaders such as Mr. Bengough, so that he has nothing to win and everything to lose by siding with the Communists. Unless a labor leader is a paid agent of the Communist Party, it is not likely that one would commit suicide by aiding and abetting the Communists, and Mr. Bengough has not as yet been accused of being on anyone's pay roll, except the Trades and Labor Congress. However, there is no doubt that he has drawn the displeasure of the A. F. of L. organizers in Canada for some good reason, and the whole story will likely be told at the convention in Victoria.

Our bowling league is all set for another season and interest in the bowling is very keen. The bowling committee has been trying since last season to get alleys that are more central, and also trying to secure more alleys so that the ladies can take part, but the sport is so popular that the committee has not had any success and were fortunate to be able to get the same number of alleys as they had last year. The first night will be at Tam's Bowling Alleys, at Oakwood and Vaughan Roads, on Wednesday, September 29th, at 9 p. m., and owing to the number wanting to take part, it will be a case of first come first served.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.



## Give Services to Crippled Children Hospital



Members of Local Union No. 369, Louisville, Ky., who wired grounds for annual picnic of Kosair Crippled Children Hospital.

### Louisville Promises Stiff Competition in Bowling

**L. U. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.**—We are unveiling a picture of a large group of members who each year wire and get the grounds of the Kosair Crippled Children Hospital in readiness for the annual picnic. A few months ago the JOURNAL carried a story on our activities in behalf of this institution and we should like the picture to appear if suitable for publishing.

We should also like to say to our friends that Local Union 369 is enthusiastically developing 10 bowling teams and we expect to give strong competition in the I. B. E. W. Tournament next spring.

This local is sponsoring a very complete educational program. We are regularly holding classes in Trouble Shooting and Control Wiring, Code, Blue Print and Labor Relations. Our members are tremendously interested in this work and we are holding large classes in each subject.

H. H. HUDSON, B. M.

### Clambake of Waterbury Local Enjoyed by All

**L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.**—Well, we had our clambake on the 19th and a good day was enjoyed by all who attended. Missed Frank Scully, who is still laid up with his foot and back injury.

Frank O'Brien, our acting business manager, and "Dutch" Kunkel, dean of stewards, report an interesting trip and observations at the International Convention held at Atlantic City the early part of the month. Inspirational values were gained by our delegates with the best of a future outlook for our entire organization.

Charles Kenny, our perennial delegate to C. E. L. conventions, had the company of C. E. Burke, chairman of the Executive Board of No. 752, and the president of our local, on the 22nd, during proceedings of that convention. All report a most interesting and educational affair, especially the session pertaining to the banquet held in the evening by the Bridgeport Central Labor Council, at which Sen. Alben Barkley delivered his first New England political address.

As we approach the time for casting our ballot in the national elections, it would be well to read again and again what Fred Eich of Local No. 3 has to say in our October JOURNAL.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

### San Diego Apprentices Get Their Journeymen Tickets

**L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**—This being convention month we find ourselves short a business manager, president and five very active members of the local. Our interest will be focused on the reports the delegates will bring back to us, along with the tall tales of the experiences they had on their long trip across the continent.

Work in this jurisdiction is still slow and I'm not optimistic about the immediate future.

We have a long list of groundmen on the bench and a few journeymen right along.

The local is in negotiation with the San Diego Gas and Electric Co. for an increase in wages only. The company has taken an adverse stand which automatically puts the proposal before the Arbitration Board. The company tactics are a little bewildering, but I feel sure they will answer the purpose for which they are meant, that of stalling off a settlement till the company gets in its desired position.

The Apprenticeship Committee has given a new class the go ahead for a group of Gas and Electric Company boys to get their training under the expert guidance of Dutch Osenbaugh. The snapshot that accompanies this article is of the last class which is now carrying a journeyman's ticket and working for the company. The new class also includes apprentices for electricians for the electric repair shop and electric meter testers for the meter shop, these departments being more in need of new blood than the line department. We wish the boys all the luck in the world and hope they all come out good union men and top journeymen in their trade.

So far our members working for the Street Railway Company haven't been hurt by the recent change of ownership

### San Diego Apprentices Finish Training



Dutch Osenbaugh, lower right, and class of apprentices of Local Union No. 465, ready for graduation at the apprentice training grounds, San Diego, Calif.



of that company and the executive committee of the group is keeping close tabs on things down there in order to keep it that way. The contract with the Street Railway Company has been agreed upon and signed till June 1949.

Robert E. Noonan, former business manager of Local 405 gave a well-defined talk on the Taft-Hartley Act to a group of members and their friends Monday evening, September 20 at the local's hall. Bob was the guest speaker on the program sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary. It afforded the group the timely opportunity of saying goodbye to Brother Noonan before his departure for Washington, D. C., to take up his new duties in the International Office. Good luck and best wishes from all of us, Bob.

LES BENSON, P. S.

### Banquet Honors Veteran Members of Mobile Local

**L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.**—Well, it has been a couple of months since I have worried you with any news from down here. With the exception of the political news which seems to keep the South before the public, neither I nor anyone else from down this way has done much towards keeping the South in circulation with our readers. So here I am back with a little news that isn't political, and for that reason I hope it will make good reading for those who will read it.

Enclosed you will find pictures taken at our banquet honoring our Brothers who have had 20 years or longer membership in the Brotherhood. This banquet was held at the Admiral Semmes ballrooms.

Since my last letter to the JOURNAL, we have gotten together with our contractors and renewed our agreement for another year, with a 25-cent raise for the journeymen, and 10 cents for the apprentices. This new agreement went into effect August 21, 1948.

At this writing the International Convention at Atlantic City is underway, and I hope that a tremendous amount of good will come from it. Our local representatives are S. A. Shannon, H. R. Bryars, E. C. Dierlein, W. R. Houck, Elmer Stover and J. J. Ross.

I said that this letter would contain news that wasn't political. But, as that is the main topic of the day, I just can't run this off without some political comments.

I do hope that in the coming election that something will be done about repealing the Taft-Hartley Law. The only way I see it, is to ask labor to turn out and vote for the Democratic standard bearer. Anyway, don't let happen again what happened in 1946. That year only one-third of the voters of the country did their duty as American citizens. And that year 1946, they let slip in the Congress that put over that dastardly Taft-Hartley Act. If the two-thirds that stayed home had been interested enough in what was going on, that act would never had become a law, as I don't believe that the "gang" that put it over would have been elected.

It was in 1946 that the OPA was side-tracked, and put out of the way, in fact, wiped out. And you see what has happened. Cost of living has gone up 50 per cent.

May I end this by a quotation from the Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin's

## Mobile Banquet Honors Veteran Members



These are the honorees at banquet of L. U. 505. First row: Robert Gramka, Robert W. Larche, C. L. Hamilton, C. A. Eanes, John E. Jacobson, Joe Rankin. Second row: Frank Hawkins, Rudolph Alvarez, W. R. Houck, Joe Wilson, M. K. Smith. All have 20 or more years membership.



Members of the entertainment committee: Percy E. Johnson, H. R. Bryars, S. A. Shannon, E. C. Dierlein, Elmer Stover.

address before the 2,300 delegates to the Twenty-third Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Atlantic City, last month. He said: "I feel that a great deal of this can be changed if the 15,750,000 members of organized labor make their full power felt at the polls this coming November."

So here is hoping that our side wins and then the Taft-Hartley Law will follow the "gang" out.

So let's everybody put our shoulder to the wheel and see to it that in November, we will make them know that labor will have something to say now as well as in the future support the man of our choice up to the hilt. We also intend to see to it that the labor vote will take its rightful place.

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

### Scribe Starts Looking Ahead to Winter Months

**L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN.**—Well, this is November, the month of "Thanksgiving," the time when we reminisce over our summer activities, picnics with the children, maybe a fishing trip or two, our new holiday setup, i.e., two weeks holiday with pay, also our 17 cents wage increase. We have a lot to be thankful for. (But not for our Federal Government price controls.) After our reminiscence of the past, we start looking forward to the winter months, the old coalbin, winter supplies, and then the Christmas holidays and Santa Claus' presents, as well as our winter recreation—bowling, card games, hockey, and for some, rifle shooting. And this is



where I put in a suggestion; how about making it a point to take in ALL the local's monthly meetings, Tuesday nights throughout the winter months? I am sure it would be a very big benefit to all if we did that. A second suggestion; how about some kind of night course? I am sure that one or two nights a week during the winter months would be profitable to us all.

Here in Montreal there are all kinds of evening courses that one can take; safely saying, there is a course for any and all requests. Some courses, true, you must start at a given time; others you can start any time. As some know, there is the Montreal Technical-School, the Canadian School of Electricity, the McGill College extension courses, and all kinds of business night schools, so what say, boys, if only 25 per cent of our membership would only take some kind of night course, I would say within five years this local would benefit 1,000 per cent, not only in workmanship but the meetings would be so much more interesting due to the improved knowledge the members would have gotten.

I have asked through this column for any visual evidence of fishing trips. The enclosed picture is the first evidence. No, the fish stories are not included. This is a sample of what two of our Brothers with a couple of friends got. Brother G. Dasti and Jimmie "Volt" from the Central Station staff got up to "Duck Lake" up north. That big trout surely (by all accounts) gave them a good fight before they landed him. I am told that it took the help of a fifth member, "Molson." Of course he is a good and strong fellow to have around on a fishing trip. Any more pictures, boys?

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

### Roanoke Brothers Complete Work on Big Gypsum Plant

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—We regret to have our charter draped at the present time in memory of a charter member—

E. S. Saunders who had taken a travelers' card to L. U. 467, and also for W. H. Mitchell, who was electrocuted on a line job near Arlington, Va.

We are glad to have the Utility Service Corporation of New York City, N. Y., in Roanoke to put our entire electrical system of the business district underground, and we are happy to report they are using union men entirely.

I am enclosing a picture of a job completed by members of Local Union 637 for the National Gypsum Company at Kemballton, Va., costing approximately one-half million dollars. The electrical work was done by the Beacon Electrical Engineering and Construction Company of Buffalo, N. Y. We were glad to have as a superintendent Brother Hansen who is carrying a card about 40 years old.

We have also completed a job done by the Richardson-Wayland Electrical Contractors for the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company at Salem, Va., employing about 15 men for about six months.

E. S. SHANKLIN, P. S.

### Veteran Texas Members Honored at a Banquet

L. U. 644, BAYTOWN, TEX.—To our many friends and Brothers of the I. B. E. W., greetings. We hope you will enjoy hearing from us as much we do from you. In recent months, we have been able to take care of our work with local men, and have missed our traveling Brothers.

Our business manager, A. L. Byrd, and President Alec Waddell attended the recent I. B. E. W. and A. F. of L. Conventions in Fort Worth, picking up a few pointers, and leaving a few.

Our local had the privilege of honoring two of our members with a banquet and dance for 30 years loyal service with the I. B. E. W. Brothers George F. Winterhalter and A. D. Whigham, charter members of Local 644, were presented 30-year buttons by J. W. Null, International Representative. Mrs. Winterhalter and Mrs. Whigham were presented

flowers by W. L. Miller, one of our local contractors, representing the U. E. C. A.

A very enjoyable evening was had by everyone present, including members of the local press, which gave a very noble account of the affair in the local paper.

DON MILLARD, P. S.

### Columbus Business Manager Retires After Long Service

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, O.—Here we are Brothers, Columbus reporting again after a long absence. Brother A. Z. Larson has retired as business manager after 25 years of service. He has been a member of the I. B. E. W. for 43 years. We want to praise Brother Larson's ability as an organizer and a very good business manager, in bringing our local union through some very trying and hard times of the depression. We thank him again for holding our local union by his personal sacrifices.

Our brethren of this local gave Brother Larson some very fine gifts, including a gold watch, chain, and knife. The watch was very beautifully engraved with a 25 year insignia of the I. B. E. W. We also presented him with a fine piece of luggage. Brother Larson remarked that the luggage would hold quite a bit of "gam." The night the gifts were presented to Brother Larson, our union hall was filled to capacity, to see the presentation of the gifts, and all wished him many happy returns.

To any who wish to write Brother Larson, his address is:

A. Z. Larson  
5145 Cleveland Ave.,  
Columbus, Ohio

Brother E. F. "Pappy" Welker resigned as press secretary because of ill health. We want to thank him for his past contributions, good deeds, words, and work for all the Brothers of our L. U.

T. J. Conroy has assumed his office as the new business manager. He has shown very good results, so let's give him a helping hand, Brother.

Our work is progressing very well. All our local Brothers are on the job and quite a few of our traveling Brethren are laboring here with us at present writing and the future looks good.

From your new correspondent  
V. H. (INSPECTOR) STANTON, P. S.

### Honor 25-Year Veterans With Picnic at Lake

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—On October 11 the members of the No. 1-Twenty-five Year Club of the I. B. E. W., who are all members of Local 697, held a picnic at the summer home of Brother Frank Seliger at Lake Dale Carlin, near Lowell, Ind. Owing to various reasons, all members could not be present, but "a goodly crowd was there," and to say that we had a great time is putting it mildly. The members were, of course, accompanied by their wives, which was an important contributing factor in preparing the good "cats" that were served. After all, what does a man know about preparing a decent dinner? Leave it to the ladies. The weather was very hot and humid, but the shade trees on the lake shore at Brother Seliger's home saved the day.

As we have a membership of 45, the

### Canadian Brothers Show the Evidence



The press secretary of L. U. 561, Montreal, Canada, asked members not to send in fish stories unless backed up by visual confirmation. Above photo fills the bill.



## Gypsum Plant in Virginia On Which Roanoke Brothers Worked



The \$1,500,000 plant of the National Gypsum Company at Kembalton, Virginia. Electrical work was done by members of L. U. 637, Roanoke.

group of 16 members shown in the enclosed photo were a small representation.

Brother William Knoth, at this writing, September 27, is quite ill. He has a case of acute indigestion. We are all pulling for him, and hope to see him back on his job as steward on the Cities Service-Kellogg job at East Chicago, Ind. Bill is a charter member of L. U. 637. We only have two now, Frank Seliger being the other one.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

### Unionism Cited as Good Investment for Everyone

**L. U. 734, NORFOLK, VA.**—Human nature is such a complex thing that it is hard to choose between subjects.

You see, I was unfortunate enough to be confined to the hospital a couple of weeks and several more at home and while you are alone with the many long hours in each day, set apart from the world as if it were a stage play in which you have no part, you get a different perspective than usual and think many strange thoughts.

You read the papers—The Political Situation, the rows between Big Business and Labor, the big boys trying to figure out how to tax "the people" some more—the people crying for relief, "We can't live now." You mop your confused and aching brow and throw the paper away with, "What a rotten play!"

But one you didn't have to read, but could ponder a lot was why a lot of our members who went into military service, and for whom we kept up dues for months (some for years) to keep them in good standing and insurance, should return and, realizing their service gave them job preference in every job in which our local has members, immediately refused to pay any more dues and let their membership drop. Poor fellows, they realize not what they do!

Will you pass this on to them, please? "Listen, fellow, you throw away insurance (maybe \$1,000) and if you stay in our local for 20 years and become eligible for retirement, you will draw pension that will amount to more in 15 months than you have paid in the entire 20 years.

You will also have a paid-up \$1,000 insurance policy and a pension of not less than \$50 a month for life. You can't beat that for investment!

But the more valuable thing you throw away is the esteem and respect of your fellow-workmen. Regardless of surface appearances, there is always underneath the almost subconscious thought that you are one of those who let us take care of you so long and then reneged on us, let us down, throwing away all the advantages named, and selling this much of your self-respect for less than the price of a pack of cigarettes a day! Human nature is such a complex thing!

Oh yes, I know the answers you all give "The union doesn't do me any good; I don't like such and such a fellow, or something somebody does or the way he does it" (and all the others you can't

think of at the moment). Any excuse under the sun to try to justify your measly decision to keep from investing that much money and let the other fellow do it.

I suppose you figure you'll get the advantage of anything they get (and pay for) anyway.

Poor fellow! We speak not in an unfriendly voice, but rather with a kind of contemptuous sorrow for you, and at the same time with some anxiety for what's going to happen to you and us if enough of our members can be persuaded by propaganda eternally going on to do as you have done.

You are not old enough to remember what Mr. Hoover commanded Lt. Col. (?) Douglas MacArthur to do to the ex-service men, who came to Washington after the first World War to see if anything

### Texas Brothers Honored for Long Service



A. D. Whigham and George F. Winterhalter, charter members of L. U. 644, Baytown, Tex., were recently presented with 30-year buttons. Shown at ceremony, from left, are: A. L. Byrd, business manager; J. W. Null, International Representative; Mrs. Null, Brother Whigham, Brother Winterhalter, Mrs. Whigham and Mrs. Winterhalter.



## Veteran Indiana Brothers Enjoy Picnic



Group of No. 1 twenty-five year service club members of L. U. 697. Seated, left to right: Ray Abbott, Wm. Knoth, W. Lohman, S. Poole, F. Raab. Center row: C. Seliger, G. Abbott, W. Wilson, G. Brewer, H. Feltsell, F. Sines. Rear: H. Van Sickle, F. Keilman, W. Boyden, T. Veasly, F. Seliger.

could be done to relieve their plight, are you? Look it up, Bud!

You are really riding high just now. Have you got a round-trip ticket?

If every one of you belong to your respective local unions, you may rest assured you will command more respect wherever you go, whenever you speak, than if you go alone. Believe me.

You should have enough intelligence to see by the action of Congress, big business, certain court (or should I say judges') decisions that every effort is being made to break labor. First organizationally, second financially (which they have almost done already) and last in spirit.

I am afraid there are many big employers who would like to have men come crawling to them, offering to work for anything to get a little something to eat. You never saw anything like that, did you? (Oh yes, you are so young!)

You are living in the finest country in this world. You owe it to your country, yourself and your family to keep it on an even keel. You know that the Good Book says "Confess your sins and ye shall be forgiven." Throw back your shoulders and bring your application fee to one of our members and say "I'm sorry, fellow, how about getting me back on the right track again?" You'll be received as a real man and when you get back into the union get up and tell them: "This time let me do something to help—This time I'm going to do my part."

Great guns, fellow, can't you see that if every one of you would do that our problems would be mostly solved.

Please just remember if we are 100 per cent organized, we can do anything.

In closing please be a respectable American Citizen—Abide by the laws—Attend your church—Pay your taxes—Belong to your trade union and VOTE!

Old friends please write me:

335 Broad Street,  
Portsmouth, Va.

J. A. WALKER, P. S.

## Efficiency of Convention Noted by Knoxville Man

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Our Atlantic City Convention is now history—and history of which we can well be proud. The addresses by Brother Tracy, William Green, Maurice J. Tobin, John L. Sullivan, and Louis Sherman were all very inspirational and educational, and showed us that the privileges we enjoy incur responsibilities. They one and all stressed the importance of voting, so may I repeat again, "Let us all vote, and see to it that each member of our families and every friend and neighbor we can influence votes." These speakers all vigorously condemned the Taft-Hartley Law, and asked that its defeat be the deciding factor in the selection of the candidates that we support.

It was amazing to see how orderly and efficiently 2,200 men could transact so much business in so short a time. This could not have been accomplished but for the untiring preliminary work done by our International officers. The result was there was very little left for the assembled delegates to do but O. K. their recommendations.

It was encouraging to note the immense growth of the Brotherhood since the 1946 Convention, and it is up to us to back the efficiency already demonstrated by our International officers, and do all within our power during the next two years. Then we can expect the 1950 Convention in Houston to show at least an equal growth.

Any remarks about the convention would not be complete without mentioning the remarks by the Brotherhood's oldest member, Brother James Gallagher, 79 years old, Card No. 6 of L. U. No. 1 of St. Louis, one of the 10 original organizers of the Brotherhood in 1891. His remarks, while short, were most inspirational and were enjoyed equally by young and old.

I could ramble on indefinitely about the

convention without scratching the surface, so let us sum it up by saying it was great from beginning to end.

Our business agent, Brother Martin, reports a flood of letters, telegrams, and phone calls as a result of my letter in the September JOURNAL. I regret very much that my letter evidently was more encouraging than I intended, or than developments have verified. The building program in Oak Ridge is developing, but more slowly than even we expected. The secrecy surrounding Oak Ridge activities makes it impossible to estimate very accurately. Brother Martin asked me to tell you that the several members of No. 760, who are returning from work away from here, would cover the requirements for some time to come. Any developments here in the future will receive publicity in this column. We members of L. U. 760 are gratified to know that so many are anxious to work here.

J. W. MORRIS, P. S.

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## Jackson Local Has Visit From Former Members

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Labor Day has come and gone. We didn't have any kind of program, as we didn't have time to plan anything, with our primary election on. We believe we made some gains in the election, if we just hold out in November.

Two of our former members, Rexie Cole, who is president of L. U. 570, Tucson, Ariz., and Brother Dave Staley of L. U. 1, St. Louis, Mo., paid us a visit at our regular meeting September 3. They both gave good talks on the good of the order. We are always glad to have our old members pay us a visit.

Brothers Ed Nichols, C. F. Boone, and Jimmy May have returned from the International Convention, which was in Atlantic City. Guess we will have a fine report from them on our next meeting night.

We are all well and working. This won't be out until November, so I'd like to wish all our members a happy Thanksgiving.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

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## Politics Occupy Members Of Geneva (N. Y.) Local

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—Again this month the interest of the members of Local 840 is centered on politics. Six delegates from our local attended a meeting on September 28 at Seneca Falls, N. Y. This is the hometown of Francis J. Souhan, who is running against John Taber, representative to Congress. Mr. Souhan has been given the wholehearted endorsement of the joint council of the Finger Lakes Labor Educational Committee. Our 38th Congressional District comprises the counties of Ontario, Yates, Wayne, Seneca, Cayuga and Cortland. Our council consists of delegates from A. F. of L. unions, C. I. O. unions and independent unions.

The meeting on September 28th was the biggest yet held. Representatives from all six counties were present. The delegates and wives numbered between 350 and 400. There were three large bus loads from Auburn and one from Cortland.



Robert Conway, chairman of the Joint Council, was the introductory speaker. In all there were five speakers including Francis J. Souhan. It was brought out that a tremendous amount of work has already been done to defeat Taber, the enemy of labor. Success is within reach if all those represented by the delegates will go to the polls and vote for labor's representatives instead of voting for their particular party's candidate.

Voters of the 38th Congressional District alone have power in this election to spare the armed services and the diplomatic forces of our country from being at the mercy of a House Appropriations Chairman, about whom Senator Vandenberg is quoted as saying: "Taber not only may wreck the Republican Party, he may wreck the entire world."

Following the program, refreshments were served. Music was donated by the musicians' local of Geneva.

Plans for our Halloween party are progressing. It looks like a great social evening for the members of L. U. 840, their wives and sweethearts. Games, music, dancing and refreshments will be the features of the evening.

Robert Blake, our delegate to the International Convention tells us an interesting session was held.

Our president, Otto Perry, promises some interesting events will take place in the future. Local members watch this space for details.

ROY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

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## Time Has Come to Stand Up And Be Counted, Says Scribe

**L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.**—We read and hear comments on the radio these days, about communism worming its way into labor organizations, and learn that Communists have been found in high places of trust in our Federal Government in Washington, D. C., operating as spies for communism.

We are spending billions of dollars of our hard cash to prevent the spread of communism throughout the world and if I am any judge of political trends in America, it is high time all true Americans stand up and be counted, both native born and otherwise.

Our door is unlocked to those who sing praises of the Soviet State, to leave our shores freely, but they prefer to stay.

Considering that some people believe things better managed in Russia than in America, it is remarkable how few draw the logical conclusion and transfer their residence from the United States to the Soviet Union. They are not held back by trained frontier police. Whatever criticism may be made of American shortcomings, this country is not run on the principle of a jail or concentration camp for its residents.

How is the exit from Russia being operated today? There is no parallel in history for the illegal emigration from the Soviet Union and its satellite states. Practically all of the million DPs and many more who hide out in Europe under false names and passports are natives of totalitarian states. Movement of German refugees from one zone to another is also overwhelmingly a one-way affair. You do not hear of Germans escaping into the Soviet zone.

So it is a little difficult to understand

why individuals in this country who profess to believe that the Bolshevik revolution ushered in an era of higher civilization with more opportunity for the common man do not take advantage of their opportunity and buy a ticket to Moscow.

German Communist composer Hanns Eisler, who got into this country under false pretenses, recently published an article entitled "I Chose Freedom" after he had departed from America for Czechoslovakia, of all places. Maybe his article fooled some people behind the iron curtain, but the title could only excite a smile in America. Choosing freedom, Mr. Eisler, had to be carried out of the United States feet first after fighting deportation by every means at his command.

Communism stalks its prey, and when it is down, devours it like a beast of the forest and if we in America wish to preserve our cherished liberties which our forefathers fought and died for, we in America should draw a line and stand shoulder to shoulder with other liberty-loving people and swear that communism "SHALL NOT PASS."

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

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## Indiana Correspondent Lists New Officers

**L. U. 1112, JONESBORO, IND.**—Our president asked me to write a letter to the JOURNAL about our local, and I consented to try to write a letter interesting enough to spend 3 cents on, about an ordinary B Local.

First, our contract negotiations with the Parant Wire and Cable Corporation were a little slow this spring. The old contract expired June 2, and we were only able to get two meetings with management in May and their offer was unsatisfactory and was turned down by the membership.

We had another series of meetings in June, after the general labor and industrial situation had quieted down a little, and got a flat nine cents per hour increase, plus one cent additional to each of the shift differentials, and some other considerations, all retroactive to the old contract expiration date.

I have been with this local for three years and we haven't had a work stoppage in that length of time, even when part of the roof and wall blew away this spring most of the plant only lost one day's work, and several of our members helped on clean up and got a week-end of overtime. I think this is a pretty good record for the postwar times of turmoil.

Our new officers elected this summer are: Harold Maddox, president, after being appointed to the office to fill a vacancy last winter; Earl Nicholson, vice president, reelected; Otis Pearson, treasurer, reelected; Oscar Keith, financial secretary, and Burton Loy, business manager, positions they held two years ago. William Page, recording secretary, and the following are on the Executive Board: Ed Andes, Charles Dennigan, Carl Shell, Bill Keith, Charles Furgerson, Mary O'Brien, and Lawrence Revis.

One other point that I think is noteworthy is the fact that we have been able to hold our dues down to \$1 per month, until at last we had to surrender to the high cost of everything and raise them 50 cents, starting in October.

I will close with the best of wishes to everyone for the coming holiday season and the hope of a prosperous, happy New Year.

GLENN L. McMAHAN, P. S.

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## Picnic and Ball Game of York Local are Outstanding

**L. U. 1261, YORK, PA.**—York Local 1261 held its first picnic Saturday, September 25, 1948. A baseball game was the feature of the day. Bill Hickey, former professional, caught and did a good job, but his throwing to second was a bit off, so were some of the runners. In right field was Carl Stauffer, he made several beautiful catches which offset his errors, and there was Joe Smith in center field, who played the entire game in stocking feet. He said shoes hinder his running. Phares Little made several beautiful errors; he said the sun was in his eyes. It wasn't the sun, Chubby, you certainly slowed up in your base running.

Another feature was the singing by the quartet who sang many request numbers and also some of the classics. They have received many requests for concerts and church entertainments and are considering a contract from one of the broadcasting companies. Any local desiring their services for an evening of entertainment contact any of the members of this quartet, which is composed of the following members: Curv Fritz, Harry Fink, Charles Lohr, Joe Newcomer.

The president of 1261, Lester Keller, did a beautiful job. He had everyone on their toes. He is a good coffee maker, too.

The committee is to be congratulated for the picnic; the eats were tops and as for the liquids, everything was cold, even the ice cream. This picnic was made possible by some of the members who contributed the money for it and we are all looking forward to our next social affair. Everyone is wondering what was wrong with the umpire at the game. Your guess is as good as mine. Secretary Clair Ampsacher is also a baseball player, but he had his mind on hunting. Between innings he would take his hounds out in the hills and after a run with the dogs, he would casually walk back on the field and take his place at short. They never missed him playing.

Ask Stuart Diehl what he did. Another feature was the announcing by Doc Updegraff over the loud speaker. He gave a play-by-play description as he saw it, but he didn't see every play.

A good time was had by all and we are sorry for those members who were on duty, but maybe next time they can be there.

MARTIN APPEL,

Vice President.

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## Coast Guard Yard Is Now Working Around the Clock

**L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.**—How'dy folks, I hope you are in the mood to turn these pages to read what's new, what's going on, or perhaps what Ye-Scribe is writing about. Brothers, I'm in the mood to write this report. However, it may be somewhat curtailed due to the fact that our delegate is composing his convention report, which will be ready for our next regular meeting.

In my last report of the U. S. Coast



## Members of Branch at Rivermines, Mo.



First row, left to right: Carl Mitchell, Tom Hood, Wm. Watson, Irvin Hood, Matt Greminger, Bob McCall. Second row: Pete Chase, Lowell Dunn, O. F. Treaster, G. A. Nelms, George Tucker, Montie Asher. Standing, left to right: W. A. Agnew, Elmer Roone, Ralph Campbell, L. Jennings, R. Cooper, F. Nelms, H. Greminger, George Stewart.

Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Md. I quoted on the booming activities, remember? Well, they sure greased the rollers somewhere on the line as they are now on the three shift plan, *get that*. Yes sir, right around the 24-hour stretch. I surmise that before the winter sets in the great rush will be over and then the furloughs or reduction in force will again be in order. This is one time I hope I'm wrong, but all in all, as long as the morale of the fellow workers stays high everything is under control.

Now that the good 'ole' summertime and the Blankety-Blank Daylight Saving Time has become history, gone for another year, we all can relax now and rest up for a few weeks so we'll have enough strength to shovel snow off the walk and, Brothers, it won't be long now. Just think in another month we will wish for a little warm weather.

And here are my "Flashy Flashes." Brother Hanly at our last regular meeting had the honor to obligate Brother Paul Freises into our organization. The reports from all the delegates had a very encouraging atmosphere. Now my curtailed report ends. Thank you.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

### Peacetime Battles Are as Important as Ones in War

L. U. 1399, CHICAGO, ILL.—As has been said, "The victories of peace are no less renowned than those of war." Winning the fight for the improvement of living conditions of the great majority of the population of the country will be a worthwhile victory.

The fight against the greed which limits production and raises prices is a fight to ward off depressions which produce slums, epidemics, crime and civil disturbances, and these in turn vitally affect all the people.

The short-sighted and greedy who wreck the dam against the flood of inflation, and who hinder others' efforts to provide

decent housing to prevent slum conditions, are as vitally affected in the end as are those who are directly affected by these betrayals.

To weaken the country in peace is as unpatriotic and stupid in its final effects as to do so in war. To further blindly hit at the great body of working people of the nation by fighting their unions is to destroy the spirit and morale of a nation.

As some one has well phrased it, "We are through with politicians; give us men!"

CORNELIUS SHUGARMAN, P. S.

### Says Wives of Delegates Enjoyed Convention, Too

L. U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.—I have received your letter of August 23 and appreciate your welcoming me as one of the press secretaries of the I. B. E. W.

Enclosed you will find a picture with names of members shown who are from Rivermines, Mo.

I would like to express the views of our delegates and their wives on the International Convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Carl Mitchell, wife of our business manager and financial secretary, Mrs. Pete Chase, wife of our president, Mrs. H. H. Mueller, wife of one of the delegates and Mrs. Emmett (Spike) Hennessey, wife of a guest were all very impressed with the sightseeing trip to Cape May, Ocean City and various other interesting scenes of the country. There were some 25 large buses to accommodate these ladies. However, one of the most outstanding events of interest to the ladies was the breakfast they had before starting on this trip.

Mrs. Pete Chase thought at first that the convention meetings would be quite boring to the women, but after they became acquainted with viewpoints on labor policies and discussions pro and con on the floor for the benefit of labor, they became very interested.

Mrs. Mueller enjoyed listening to D. W. Tracy, International President, and also had quite a respect for Secretary of Navy Sullivan's address. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin also gave a very fine speech. Mrs. Hennessey also thought the meetings very impressive.

Brother Pete Chase, our president, emphasized the remarks of good speakers as the mayor of Newark and Brother J. Scott Milne. Brother Chase also was quite impressed with the attendance at the International Convention of all the delegates from locals and their visiting guests. He urges all members to vote for men who are friendly to organized labor at the next election, November 2. Also, he was impressed with the way the International Officers of the I. B. E. W. with the cooperation of the New Jersey officials, put over the convention with great hospitality and success. He also wishes the executive officers and delegates of other locals that he met at the Convention would correspond with our local with regard to their views and news from time to time. Brother Pete Chase was appointed on the Financial Committee at the International Convention.

Brother Harold Mueller, one of our delegates, was impressed with the way this most democratic convention was held and attended. It was very educational with regard to the labor viewpoint to all those who attended. He also is very grateful to the members who voted to send him to this convention. He thought the Buffalo Light and Power Company president was a very good speaker.

Rudy Kretsinger was one of the delegates sent to the convention by vote who also was very grateful to have the opportunity to attend, and from the viewpoint of the labor standpoint the convention was a benefit to all.

Practically all of the delegates of our local who attended, and their wives, remarked about the Hawaiian local which won the strike through donations from other locals, and the presentation of leis to all officials who were present at the convention and who donated to the cause and interest of organized labor.

Hope these news and views of our delegates meet with your approval so they may be published in the November issue of the JOURNAL.

CLARENCE FAHRENHOLTZ, P. S.

### Color Story Starts Scribe On Big Train of Thought

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—As is the case in every group, there have been some unpleasant happenings here in the past weeks. These unpleasantnesses could have ended more happily if the participants had realized the convenience of union. When things upset us it is often hard for us to look at problems from the other fellow's point of view. Even though we are right we are not always able to put our ideas in the best light while we are upset. Then it is that we, as union members should call our stewards to advise us, and if necessary, to go to management and explain and set the matter straight. When we forget this and try to fight alone we do not always meet with success.

After reading in the October ELECTRICAL WORKER'S JOURNAL the article, "Color Does It," we began to think that the addition of color to the interior of our work



rooms might, by giving us a pleasanter view increase our efficiency.

Since Faber Birren, the color expert argues, that a happy working group is more cooperative than an unhappy one, we began to plan new decoration that would help to make Wheeler Reflector Factory a dream place in which to work.

Starting with the pickle room: Marine blue and white would be nice here. The ceiling blue with fleecy white cloudlets and perhaps a silvery moon (quarter full) over the dryer.

The tanks should be blue with white bandings, and the baskets shaped like ships, painted white with plastic sails (to carry on the marine illusion).

The workers should be outfitted with sailor suits, and when Sambo whistled "Anchors Aweigh" the pickle room would be, if not a dream, at least a nightmare.

We will leave the rest of the rooms until we find out if Sampson will take the matter up with management.

We have been saddened by the recent death of one of our members, Earl W. Wyman. Though he has been absent for several months we remember him as a kindly, accommodating shopmate as well as an efficient worker, and we extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

On Sunday, September 26, Mildred MacIntosh became the bride of Lester Bruce of Hanover. She will return to work after the honeymoon and receive our good wishes in person. Lester is a lucky man. We guess he knows it.

There are many changes taking place in this factory. The finish white enamel is now being sprayed where the ground was formerly sprayed, and we are told that the other booths are to be changed and the new enamel tanks put into use.

Beside the pickle-room is a large spray booth to accommodate the extra long reflectors and those which are to be sprayed with black ground. The two fans which equip this booth carry away the dust effectively and make the work much cleaner.

Two new rest rooms, one for the men and one for the women, are under construction near the ovens, where it will be beautifully warm in the summer as well as the winter.

Cookie says, "Mention how hard these racks are to push around. They should be oiled twice a year." We agree with him but another problem confronts us, "Where can we push them?"

Omar Richard who was injured when struck in the mouth with an hydraulic jack is back at work.

And let's all vote. If we vote as we believe best we are voting right, and if our favorite doesn't win, let's get behind the new administration like good Americans and make it a success.

VERBA M. LANE, P. S.

## NOTICE

Any journeyman wiremen coming into the Miami, Fla., area, must bring a letter from the last local in which he worked, stating that he is clear of all indebtedness to that local.

W. C. JOHNSON,  
Business Manager

## Items of Interest From Civil Service

The following information is for the benefit of members who are employed on the civil service rolls of the United States and its territorial possessions.

On September 16, 1948, President Truman approved and issued Executive Order 10,000. This Executive Order provides for additional compensation for employees in foreign service. The order further provides, that the Secretary of State may establish a foreign post differential for any place when, and only when, the place involves any one or more of the following: (a) extraordinary difficult living conditions, (b) excessive physical hardship, or (c) notable unhealthful conditions. The employees may be paid salary differentials at 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 12½ per cent, 15 per cent, 20 per cent and 25 per cent and until herefore extended the provisions of this order shall terminate July 30, 1951.

### Efficiency Ratings

The long controversy over the questions of Appeals Boards lowering the rating of employees who appeal their ratings and the right of employees to an oral hearing when they appeal their ratings have now been, at least temporarily settled. The United States Civil Service Commission is not expected to enforce the regulations that were tentatively issued a few weeks ago, but in the future rating boards can lower the ratings of employees, but at the same time the employees will be entitled to an oral hearing, which was denied them previously.

### Veterans' Preference

Inductees, enlistees and members of reserve organizations who enter the military service from *permanent positions* in the Federal Government will have the same veterans' preference and guarantee of restoration to their jobs that veterans of World War II have. The act also provides, that the returning veteran will have five points added to his rating in examinations and if he is disabled during such service 10 points will be added to his rating on such examinations.

A recent Comptroller General's decision makes it possible for an employee, who is in the armed services, to be eligible for automatic with in-grade salary promotions and the time served in the new grade will start with the date of the grade promotion even though the employee is in the armed services. This was not the case for promoted veterans of World War II.

### Items of Interest

The special subcommittee of the Advisory Council to the Senate Post

Office and Civil Service Committee, have, and will continue to hold conferences where a complete study is being made of the annual and sick-leave laws.

Members of Congress are interested in discussing three important amendments to the present Retirement System, namely: (1) retirement on full annuity with 30 years service at 55 years of age, (2) to grant women employees the right to name a beneficiary, and (3) to increase the annuities for children.

Senator Langer, N. Dak., recently stated: "As Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I have absolutely no use for a man or woman who is dumb enough, not to join his union."

Howard Lewis in his column, "U. S. and US," in the Washington Times-Herald, made the following statement, "Rights of Federal employees are best protected when employees are well acquainted with Civil Service rules. The best way to become informed on laws, rules and regulations is for employees to join employee unions."

Jerry Klutz in his column, "The Federal Diary," dated September 15, 1948 made the following reference, "Admiral Paul B. Nibeker, the Navy's Industrial Relations head, told the delegates that the Navy finds it's highly desirable to deal with organized groups since 'we feel reasonably sure that we are getting solid opinions on pressing employees' problems and not the opinion of a few individuals who may have axes to grind'."

## Injuries Decline In Second Quarter

Work injuries in manufacturing industries declined during the second quarter of 1948, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

The estimate of 110,600 work injuries during the second quarter, disabling employees in manufacturing establishments for one or more days, represents a decrease of 4,200 from the corresponding figure for the first quarter. It is 12,400 below the estimate for the second quarter of 1947.

About 400 of these injuries resulted in fatalities, and 5,200 other workers were known to have suffered permanent physical impairments.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons is estimated as about 2,212,000 man-days. At current wage levels this represents an estimated value of over \$22,000,000 which industry and the injured workers must assume. However, this is only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries.

The decline in work injuries was partially seasonal.



# Secretary of the Navy Cites Importance Of Electricians in Operation of Fleet

(Continued from page 32)

type of work and will never abandon it. We need it and we need it very badly.

Your union has also won national fame by pursuing traditionally the policy of peaceful settlement of differences. In line with this philosophy, your union has participated in the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry. This organization was started many years before the recent war and it has paid dividends in savings of time and wages in the settlement of differences around the bargaining table. After the war was over, the Council was re-established. It meets quarterly and has won the praise of many local unions, as well as citizen groups. The broad objectives of the Council's program is summarized in the following quotation from the policy section of the joint agreement:

"Emphasis should be laid upon the Council's abandonment of the philosophy of power and struggle. The Council has clothed itself with no mandatory powers. It relies upon the individual's instinctive spirit of fairness and the theory that the public will think and act correctly when it has the facts."

## I. B. E. W. Cited

Constructive and sincere efforts on the part of labor and management to settle differences peacefully rather than on the picket line and by facts rather than by force not only strengthens unions and management but adds substantially to the economic strength and stamina of the nation. It goes without saying that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has taken a lead in promoting management and labor peace in their industry. On this also I congratulate you.

Today our country stands not only as the symbol of freedom and liberty and the main hope of civilization but it is the strongest nation of the world—strongest in resources, strongest in leadership, strongest in her national economy. This is so because our country under the aegis of the most benevolent governmental principles ever discovered by man has built in America a just and an enduring way of life.

The three keystones of our economy are intelligent and industrious labor, a strong agriculture, and resourceful, wise and ingenious management. To these three great segments of American life we owe first our standard of living and secondly the survival to this date of our freedom.

In 1945 I had an experience that I

shall never forget. The night the Senate confirmed my nomination as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air I left Washington, flying to the Far Pacific in the hope that I could catch the Third Fleet before it sortied from the Philippines for what proved to be the last devastating attacks upon Japan. Not being a pilot, I wanted to fly with the carrier planes, and get the feel of my job. I got there in time and had ten days and ten thousand miles with the Fleet.

## Wartime Fleet

It was my privilege to land in a carrier in every group in that Fleet and I saw that Fleet from the air. That was the only place from which the Fleet could be seen, so vast it was.

I wish every man and woman in America could have seen that demonstration of militant democracy. From the surface no one could look around and see the horizon because from every point of the compass your view was blocked by a silhouette of a warship which had been created by the productive capacity of American labor. There were 128 American warships in that Task Force and they were all big ships. They were battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers and destroyers. Every one of those ships had been built since Pearl Harbor. They were a thrilling testimonial to the loyalty and devotion and industry of American labor. No one could see that Fleet without being very proud of the shipworkers and the factory workers and all of

the artisans and technicians who had made this possible. Of all these, none were more industrious than yourselves.

God has been kind indeed to America. He has given us not only our natural resources and wealth, the finest type of government known to man, but He has also given us a secret weapon which is the greatest national asset any country has ever possessed. In the days when I was privileged to be with the fighting forces I formed a conclusion in which I shall never change.

## Wartime Leadership

I know full well our Army, Air Force and Navy were the best equipped in the world. I am sure they enjoyed the finest leadership any forces have ever known. I am sure that if those leaders were here today—Generals Eisenhower, MacArthur, Vandergift, Marshall and Arnold, Admirals King, Nimitz, Wasche and Halsey—they would be the first to agree with me that the secret weapon with which America won World War II was not their leadership, sonar, radar nor even the atomic bomb. The secret weapon with which we won that war was 15 million of the finest young men this world has ever known.

God grant that we may be so determined to maintain and sustain this beloved land of ours that we will be worthy of the memory of the four hundred thousand fine young American men who died in World War II to preserve America. May God give us the courage and the wisdom and the vision and the determination to preserve our heritage, and to help keep this world at peace.



NAVY SECRETARY and escort committee, left to right: John Sullender, Orrin A. Burrows, Secretary of Navy John L. Sullivan and Thomas Johnson.



## LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS

June 26, 1948 to September 24, 1948 Inclusive

L. U.		L. U.		L. U.		L. U.		L. U.		L. U.	
10	25099	25030	11	(Cont.)	25030	25030	25030	25030	25030	25030	25030
1	RA	27238	27260	12	BA	935674	935679	48	BA	221293	221295
1	BA	935688	935691			935692	935695			221296	221298
		138241	138243			935696	935698	77	BA	1501	1503
		138244	138246			935699	935701			1504	1506
		138247	138249			935702	935704			1507	1509
		138250	138252			935705	935707			1510	1512
		138251	138253			935708	935710			1513	1515
		138252	138254			935711	935713			1516	1518
		138253	138255			935714	935716			1519	1521
		138254	138256			935717	935719			1522	1524
		138255	138257			935720	935722			1525	1527
		138256	138258			935723	935725			1528	1530
		138257	138259			935726	935728			1531	1533
		138258	138260			935729	935731			1534	1536
		138259	138261			935732	935734			1537	1539
		138260	138262			935735	935737			1540	1542
		138261	138263			935738	935740			1543	1545
		138262	138264			935741	935743			1546	1548
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		138266	138268			935753	935755			1558	1560
		138267	138269			935756	935758			1561	1563
		138268	138270			935759	935761			1564	1566
		138269	138271			935762	935764			1567	1569
		138270	138272			935765	935767			1570	1572
		138271	138273			935768	935770			1573	1575
		138272	138274			935771	935773			1576	1578
		138273	138275			935774	935776			1579	1581
		138274	138276			935777	935779			1582	1584
		138275	138277			935780	935782			1585	1587
		138276	138278			935783	935785			1588	1590
		138277	138279			935786	935788			1591	1593
		138278	138280			935789	935791			1594	1596
		138279	138281			935792	935794			1597	1599
		138280	138282			935795	935797			1600	1602
		138281	138283			935798	935800			1603	1605
		138282	138284			935801	935803			1606	1608
		138283	138285			935804	935806			1609	1611
		138284	138286			935807	935809			1612	1614
		138285	138287			935810	935812			1615	1617
		138286	138288			935813	935815			1618	1620
		138287	138289			935816	935818			1621	1623
		138288	138290			935819	935821			1624	1626
		138289	138291			935822	935824			1627	1629
		138290	138292			935825	935827			1630	1632
		138291	138293			935828	935830			1633	1635
		138292	138294			935831	935833			1636	1638
		138293	138295			935834	935836			1639	1641
		138294	138296			935837	935839			1642	1644
		138295	138297			935840	935842			1645	1647
		138296	138298			935843	935845			1648	1650
		138297	138299			935846	935848			1651	1653
		138298	138300			935849	935851			1654	1656
		138299	138301			935852	935854			1657	1659
		138300	138302			935855	935857			1660	1662
		138301	138303			935858	935860			1663	1665
		138302	138304			935861	935863			1666	1668
		138303	138305			935864	935866			1669	1671
		138304	138306			935867	935869			1672	1674
		138305	138307			935870	935872			1675	1677
		138306	138308			935873	935875			1678	1680
		138307	138309			935876	935878			1681	1683
		138308	138310			935879	935881			1684	1686
		138309	138311			935882	935884			1687	1689
		138310	138312			935885	935887			1690	1692
		138311	138313			935888	935890			1693	1695
		138312	138314			935891	935893			1696	1698
		138313	138315			935894	935896			1699	1701
		138314	138316			935897	935899			1702	1704
		138315	138317			935900	935902			1705	1707
		138316	138318			935903	935905			1708	1710
		138317	138319			935906	935908			1711	1713
		138318	138320			935909	935911			1714	1716
		138319	138321			935912	935914			1717	1719
		138320	138322			935915	935917			1720	1722
		138321	138323			935918	935920			1723	1725
		138322	138324			935921	935923			1726	1728
		138323	138325			935924	935926			1729	1731
		138324	138326			935927	935929			1732	1734
		138325	138327			935930	935932			1735	1737
		138326	138328			935933	935935			1738	1740
		138327	138329			935936	935938			1741	1743
		138328	138330			935939	935941			1744	1746
		138329	138331			935942	935944			1747	1749
		138330	138332			935945	935947			1750	1752
		138331	138333			935948	935950			1753	1755
		138332	138334			935951	935953			1756	1758
		138333	138335			935954	935956			1759	1761
		138334	138336			935957	935959			1762	1764
		138335	138337			935960	935962			1765	1767
		138336	138338			935963	935965			1768	1770
		138337	138339			935966	935968			1771	1773
		138338	138340			935969	935971			1774	1776
		138339	138341			935972	935974			1777	1779
		138340	138342			935975	935977			1780	1782
		138341	138343			935978	935980			1783	1785
		138342	138344			935981	935983			1786	1788
		138343	138345			935984	935986			1789	1791
		138344	138346			935987	935989			1792	1794
		138345	138347			935990	935992			1795	1797
		138346	138348			935993	935995			1798	1800
		138347	138349			935996	935998			1801	1803
		138348	138350			935999	936001			1804	1806
		138349	138351			936002	936004			1807	1809
		138350	138352			936005	936007			1810	1812
		138351	138353			936008	936010			1813	1815
		138352	138354			936011	936013			1816	1818
		138353	138355			936014	936016			1819	1821
		138354	138356			936017	936019			1822	1824
		138355	138357			936020	936022			1825	1827
		138356	138358			936023	936025			1828	1830
		138357	138359			936026	936028			1831	1833
		138358	138360			936029	936031			1834	1836
		138359	138361			936032	936034			1837	1839
		138360	138362			936035	936037			1840	1842
		138361	138363			936038	936040			1843	1845
		138362	138364			936041	936043			1846	1848
		138363	138365			936044	936046			1849	1851
		138364	138366			936047	936049			1852	1854
		138365	138367			936050	936052			1855	1857
		138366	138368			936053	936055			1858	1860
		138367	138369			936056	936058			1861	1863
		138368	138370			936059	936061			1864	1866
		138369	138371			936062	936064			1867	1869
		138370	138372			936065	936067			1870	1872
		138371	138373			936068	936070			1873	1875
		138372	138374			936071	936073			1876	1878
		138373	138375			936074	936076			1879	1881
		138374	138376			936077	936079			1882	1884
		138375	138377			936080	936082			1885	1887
		138376	138378			936083	936085			1888	1890
		138377	138379			936086	936088			1891	1893
		138378	138380			936089	936091			1894	1896
		138379	138381			936092	936094			1897	1899
		138380									







L. U.	615	64211	64215	666	100471	100500	L. U.	716	(Cont.)	824071	824130	L. U.	765	(Cont.)	82534	82538	L. U.	810	261500	261529	L. U.	857	121103	121247	L. U.	908	130916	130933
B	125751	125830			340471	340502	B	164391		824071	824130	B	82534		82538		B	700154	700180	B	201774	201778		B	331706	331720		
B	125830	125909			340502	340533	B	164391		824130	824162	B	82538		82542		B	701814	701840	B	201778	201782		B	331720	331734		
B	125909	125988			340533	340564	B	164391		824162	824194	B	82542		82546		B	701904	701930	B	201782	201786		B	331734	331748		
B	125988	126067			340564	340595	B	164391		824194	824226	B	82546		82550		B	702004	702030	B	201786	201790		B	331748	331762		
B	126067	126146			340595	340626	B	164391		824226	824258	B	82550		82554		B	702104	702130	B	201790	201794		B	331762	331776		
B	126146	126225			340626	340657	B	164391		824258	824290	B	82554		82558		B	702204	702230	B	201794	201798		B	331776	331790		
B	126225	126304			340657	340688	B	164391		824290	824322	B	82558		82562		B	702304	702330	B	201798	201802		B	331790	331804		
B	126304	126383			340688	340719	B	164391		824322	824354	B	82562		82566		B	702404	702430	B	201802	201806		B	331804	331818		
B	126383	126462			340719	340750	B	164391		824354	824386	B	82566		82570		B	702504	702530	B	201806	201810		B	331818	331832		
B	126462	126541			340750	340781	B	164391		824386	824418	B	82570		82574		B	702604	702630	B	201810	201814		B	331832	331846		
B	126541	126620			340781	340812	B	164391		824418	824450	B	82574		82578		B	702704	702730	B	201814	201818		B	331846	331860		
B	126620	126699			340812	340843	B	164391		824450	824482	B	82578		82582		B	702804	702830	B	201818	201822		B	331860	331874		
B	126699	126778			340843	340874	B	164391		824482	824514	B	82582		82586		B	702904	702930	B	201822	201826		B	331874	331888		
B	126778	126857			340874	340905	B	164391		824514	824546	B	82586		82590		B	703004	703030	B	201826	201830		B	331888	331902		
B	126857	126936			340905	340936	B	164391		824546	824578	B	82590		82594		B	703104	703130	B	201830	201834		B	331902	331916		
B	126936	127015			340936	340967	B	164391		824578	824610	B	82594		82598		B	703204	703230	B	201834	201838		B	331916	331930		
B	127015	127094			340967	340998	B	164391		824610	824642	B	82598		82602		B	703304	703330	B	201838	201842		B	331930	331944		
B	127094	127173			340998	341029	B	164391		824642	824674	B	82602		82606		B	703404	703430	B	201842	201846		B	331944	331958		
B	127173	127252			341029	341060	B	164391		824674	824706	B	82606		82610		B	703504	703530	B	201846	201850		B	331958	331972		
B	127252	127331			341060	341091	B	164391		824706	824738	B	82610		82614		B	703604	703630	B	201850	201854		B	331972	331986		
B	127331	127410			341091	341122	B	164391		824738	824770	B	82614		82618		B	703704	703730	B	201854	201858		B	331986	332000		
B	127410	127489			341122	341153	B	164391		824770	824802	B	82618		82622		B	703804	703830	B	201858	201862		B	332000	332014		
B	127489	127568			341153	341184	B	164391		824802	824834	B	82622		82626		B	703904	703930	B	201862	201866		B	332014	332028		
B	127568	127647			341184	341215	B	164391		824834	824866	B	82626		82630		B	704004	704030	B	201866	201870		B	332028	332042		
B	127647	127726			341215	341246	B	164391		824866	824898	B	82630		82634		B	704104	704130	B	201870	201874		B	332042	332056		
B	127726	127805			341246	341277	B	164391		824898	824930	B	82634		82638		B	704204	704230	B	201874	201878		B	332056	332070		
B	127805	127884			341277	341308	B	164391		824930	824962	B	82638		82642		B	704304	704330	B	201878	201882		B	332070	332084		
B	127884	127963			341308	341339	B	164391		824962	824994	B	82642		82646		B	704404	704430	B	201882	201886		B	332084	332098		
B	127963	128042			341339	341370	B	164391		824994	825026	B	82646		82650		B	704504	704530	B	201886	201890		B	332098	332112		
B	128042	128121			341370	341401	B	164391		825026	825058	B	82650		82654		B	704604	704630	B	201890	201894		B	332112	332126		
B	128121	128200			341401	341432	B	164391		825058	825090	B	82654		82658		B	704704	704730	B	201894	201898		B	332126	332140		
B	128200	128279			341432	341463	B	164391		825090	825122	B	82658		82662		B	704804	704830	B	201898	201902		B	332140	332154		
B	128279	128358			341463	341494	B	164391		825122	825154	B	82662		82666		B	704904	704930	B	201902	201906		B	332154	332168		
B	128358	128437			341494	341525	B	164391		825154	825186	B	82666		82670		B	705004	705030	B	201906	201910		B	332168	332182		
B	128437	128516			341525	341556	B	164391		825186	825218	B	82670		82674		B	705104	705130	B	201910	201914		B	332182	332196		
B	128516	128595			341556	341587	B	164391		825218	825250	B	82674		82678		B	705204	705230	B	201914	201918		B	332196	332210		
B	128595	128674			341587	341618	B	164391		825250	825282	B	82678		82682		B	705304	705330	B	201918	201922		B	332210	332224		
B	128674	128753			341618	341649	B	164391		825282	825314	B	82682		82686		B	705404	705430	B	201922	201926		B	332224	332238		
B	128753	128832			341649	341680	B	164391		825314	825346	B	82686		82690		B	705504	705530	B	201926	201930		B	332238	332252		
B	128832	128911			341680	341711	B	164391		825346	825378	B	82690		82694		B	705604	705630	B	201930	201934		B	332252	332266		
B	128911	128990			341711	341742	B	164391		825378	825410	B	82694		82698		B	705704	705730	B	201934	201938		B	332266	332280		
B	128990	129069			341742	341773	B	164391		825410	825442	B	82698		82702		B	705804	705830	B	201938	201942		B	332280	332294		
B	129069	129148			341773	341804	B	164391		825442	825474	B	82702		82706		B	705904	705930	B	201942	201946		B	332294	332308		
B	129148	129227			341804	341835	B	164391		825474	825506	B	82706		82710		B	706004	706030	B	201946	201950		B	332308	332322		
B	129227	129306			341835	341866	B	164391		825506	825538	B	82710		82714		B	706104	706130	B	201950	201954		B	332322	332336		
B	129306	129385			341866	341897	B	164391		825538	825570	B	82714		82718		B	706204	706230	B	201954	201958		B	332336	332350		
B	129385	129464			341897	341928	B	164391		825570	825602	B	82718		82722		B	706304	706330	B	201958	201962		B	332350	332364		
B	129464	129543			341928	341959	B	164391		825602	825634	B	82722		82726		B	706404	706430	B	201962	201966		B	332364	332378		
B	129543	129622			341959	341990	B	164391		825634	825666	B	82726		82730		B	706504	706530	B	201966	201970		B	332378	332392		
B	129622	129701																										



















<b>Vold</b>	<b>Vold</b>	<b>Vold</b>	<b>Vold</b>	<b>Vold</b>	<b>Vold</b>	<b>Vold</b>
<b>1129</b> —BA 9670	<b>1159</b> —H 43674 43675	<b>1171</b> —(Cont.)	<b>1425</b> —(Cont.)	<b>1455</b> —(Cont.)	<b>1510</b> —(Cont.)	<b>155</b> —B 140889
BA 43430 43435	H 43901 43925	102877	H 720527 720562	153727	673516 673801	<b>1560</b> —B 191153 191177
<b>1134</b> —593260	44003 44075	B 585285	720620 720626	<b>1461</b> —B 194730	673032	402013
<b>1139</b> —BA 17456—17466	44303 44413	<b>1180</b> —423810 423814	221278—221282	268848	<b>1522</b> —B 301841 340536	<b>1574</b> —465182
BA 45300 45005	H 453549 453555	<b>1181</b> —423820	221310 221344	<b>1465</b> —585850	<b>1530</b> —B 312980	<b>1575</b> —573006
<b>1140</b> —137908	BA 42161	<b>1189</b> —972168	<b>1431</b> —B 835236	<b>1466</b> —B 232283	<b>1532</b> —447035	<b>1578</b> —B 150029
<b>1141</b> —B 307045	BA 42194—42200	<b>1192</b> —H 502036 290477	<b>1434</b> —503730 503731	<b>1467</b> —145222 145223	<b>1533</b> —811734 811739	B 504776 504800
<b>1152</b> —BA 202514 202519	BA 42247—42250	<b>1193</b> —H 502036 290477	<b>1435</b> —B 78160	<b>1472</b> —H 50402	<b>1534</b> —B 324159	<b>1582</b> —B 140260 140264
202524 202844	BA 201331 201353	<b>1195</b> —51183 51217	<b>1436</b> —H 105701 105800	<b>1479</b> —B 509109	<b>1540</b> —498715—498720	146324 146334
203639 203702	BA 201367 201396	<b>1404</b> —062401—062402	<b>1437</b> —B 765027	<b>1483</b> —B 429728 421270	<b>1543</b> —B 803732 803500	B 171068 171082
203735 203998	BA 201805	<b>1405</b> —190583	<b>1440</b> —B 194446 194717	<b>1492</b> —5497 5551	<b>1548</b> —803706	<b>1583</b> —171234 171254
<b>1153</b> —H 90934 90953	<b>1167</b> —H 182810	<b>1409</b> —190583	<b>1442</b> —B 490621	<b>1496</b> —B 809219	<b>1552</b> —BA 202770 202780	BA 68114
H 503365 503470	<b>1170</b> —H 179241	<b>1410</b> —741647	<b>1446</b> —B 391587	<b>1497</b> —B 873447 873541	<b>202808</b> 202810	<b>1585</b> —BA 211405
H 547637 547650	H 210811	<b>1419</b> —B 986699	<b>1447</b> —B 61800	<b>1499</b> —B 589444 589466	<b>202829</b> 202834	<b>1588</b> —B 778801
<b>1155</b> —6796	<b>1172</b> —723621	<b>1425</b> —115768	<b>1449</b> —479461 479470	<b>1502</b> —B 438040 439122	<b>202975</b> 203030	
<b>1156</b> —B 471732	<b>1173</b> —102872 102873		<b>1455</b> —B 99257	<b>1503</b> —540783 540793	<b>203070</b>	
			<b>1456</b> —B 193502 193626	<b>1510</b> —728663 673515	<b>1556</b> —54830	

## Death Claims for September, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
953	Henry T. Brown	\$1,000.00
134	Joseph A. Hoffman	1,000.00
51	Arthur E. Meyer	1,000.00
103	Eddie L. Miles	1,000.00
9	Floyd Knott	1,000.00
859	Anthony L. La Versa	1,000.00
811	Artemus F. Tourville	1,000.00
483	Ole Olsen	1,000.00
193	Raymond G. Scheel	1,000.00
11	John G. Kurtz	1,000.00
595	Dean K. Shorer	1,000.00
532	John C. Berlinsky	475.00
1, O. (1426)	Elmer Norgard	475.00
508	Cyrenus E. Clark	1,000.00
569	Albert Rankin Guyot	1,000.00
3	George Steller	1,000.00
2	Domine Abbinanti	1,000.00
504	Clement H. Watkins	1,000.00
760	Dewey R. Davis	1,000.00
134	Frank T. Lilly	1,000.00
124	Joseph P. Kerrigan	1,000.00
134	Milton W. Vedrazka	1,000.00
190	Erick W. Soderstrom	650.00
76	Robert W. Preston	1,000.00
777	James P. Rountree	1,000.00
1, O. (9)	John A. Gates	1,000.00
25	Ernest Hammel	1,000.00
779	James W. Damarell	1,000.00
1, O. (134)	Emil Schulz	1,000.00
26	Ernest A. Knott	1,000.00
289	Ester Mangum	650.00
58	Rudolph A. Kauth	1,000.00
1, O. (58)	H. E. Toll	1,000.00
1, O. (134)	P. B. Davison	1,000.00
1, O. (702)	Guy E. Maxwell	1,000.00
1, O. (870)	Henry H. Keith	1,000.00
1, O. (95)	Charles Nelson	1,000.00
593	Leopold F. Portal	1,000.00
1292	Alfred R. Bridgroom	300.00
134	James W. Trant	200.00
125	Herbert A. Simpson	300.00
3	Peter E. Flanagan	475.00
326	Everett F. Barden	1,000.00
57	Bill O. Huskell	475.00
16	Harry P. Doerr	500.00
58	Elmer P. Johnson	1,000.00
574	Morris T. Ellis	1,000.00
58	O. E. Mitchell	1,000.00
1, O. (702)	Earl F. Smith	1,000.00
27	John S. Reynolds	1,000.00
134	Ansel Feinberg	1,000.00
1, O. (3)	Charles J. Schneider	1,000.00
904	Bluford C. Powell	1,000.00
3	Santo Critelli	1,000.00
342	Clyde J. Jordan	1,000.00
1, O. (817)	Martin Palmer	1,000.00
436	Dale D. Thompson	650.00
1, O. (3)	Harry Levine	1,000.00
3	Henry J. Forester	1,000.00
1, O. (675)	Charles J. Struck	1,000.00
77	Robert E. Dill	1,000.00
1, O. (3)	Henry B. McGrath	1,000.00
3	John V. Kennegedier	1,000.00
1, O. (38)	Charles Kleinsmith	1,000.00
134	John Kronenburger	1,000.00
204	John R. Tarver	650.00
1249	Alpheus Hill	475.00
46	Fred L. Allingham	475.00
1, O. (38)	Arthur W. Thompson	1,000.00
60	George J. Weber	1,000.00
3	Henry Saft	1,000.00
449	Arthur A. Mingo	650.00
1, O. (617)	Charles Tunberg	1,000.00
88	Joseph H. Menns	1,000.00
249	Charles A. Parnell	1,000.00
52	Joseph W. Ayers	475.00
103	Kenneth A. Phelps	1,000.00
245	Charles A. Jones	777.78
28	Frank E. Clark	1,000.00
397	Robert Ellenberger	1,000.00
99	J. M. Davies	1,000.00
640	Edwin E. Dunlap	1,000.00
347	William G. Hoffman	475.00
58	Harvey Penney	500.00
164	Verne Hawey	1,000.00
38	Edward A. Drake	800.00
3	Fred A. Bolger	825.00
130	Anthony Tannazzo	475.00
817	Raymond Corona	300.00
17	John Rusinko	292
1035	Charles D. Bachelor	300.00
126	John P. O'Brien	300.00
3	George J. Rednar	666.67
1, O. (3)	Joseph W. Easter	1,000.00
1, O. (25)	Richard Schofield	1,000.00
659	David F. Biggers	300.00
	Henry B. Ruggles	300.00

# IN MEMORIAM

William H. Beach, L. U. No. 1 Initiated March 1, 1943	Fred Blind, L. U. No. 1 Initiated May 2, 1919	Harry Thomas Stein, L. U. No. 1 Initiated March 14, 1941	Jules Brotschneider, L. U. No. 6 Initiated April 1, 1943	Emmett Brown, L. U. No. 6 Initiated June 2, 1941, in L. U. No. 1245	Bert M. Miller, L. U. No. 6 Initiated July 20, 1938	R. Noldt, L. U. No. 6 Initiated October 11, 1923	James W. Owens, Sr., L. U. No. 6 Initiated June 19, 1937	Harry Shade, L. U. No. 6 Initiated September 13, 1940	Charles D. Bachelor, L. U. No. 17 Initiated December 13, 1940	John T. Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 17 Initiated September 1, 1914	Roger W. Cain, L. U. 18 Initiated July 1, 1938	Avery E. Mallory, L. U. No. 18 Initiated April 2, 1948	James T. Payne, L. U. No. 18 Initiated October 1, 1943	Floyd J. Pendley, L. U. No. 18 Initiated March 18, 1939	James Foreman Perkins, L. U. No. 18 Initiated October 12, 1938	George V. Smith, L. U. No. 18 Initiated November 1, 1942	Joseph T. Ward, L. U. No. 18 Initiated April 15, 1948	Robert Ellenberger, L. U. No. 28 Initiated June 3, 1908	Frank Tillman Clarkson, L. U. No. 66 Initiated July 15, 1948	J. D. Haley, L. U. No. 66 Initiated May 20, 1948	J. M. Carroll, L. U. No. 84 Initiated October 10, 1946	George E. Maddox, L. U. No. 84 Initiated July 14, 1937
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Leonard Wix, L. U. No. 84 Initiated September 12, 1930	Clarence E. Roby, L. U. No. 114 Initiated January 29, 1942	Edward R. Cumiskey, L. U. No. 133 Initiated August 7, 1946	Converse Parker, L. U. No. 326 Initiated August 29, 1945	James Webster, L. U. No. 326 Initiated January 5, 1945	Thomas W. Shingler, L. U. No. 353 Initiated April 26, 1928	Dale Ely, L. U. No. 465 Initiated May 2, 1941	A. LeGrand, L. U. No. 465 Initiated August 31, 1937	J. J. Strick, L. U. No. 465 Initiated March 5, 1937	E. S. Saunders, L. U. No. 637 Initiated September 12, 1933	W. H. Mitchell, L. U. No. 637 Initiated June 14, 1947	James Damarell, L. U. No. 770 Initiated August 1, 1936	Wallace H. Bovee, L. U. No. 886 Initiated May 2, 1939	Francis Grimshaw, L. U. No. 914 Initiated April 10, 1919	Alice Gostomski, L. U. No. 1031 Initiated April 1, 1947	Edwin B. Johnson, L. U. No. 1031 Initiated January 1, 1948	Josephine Muhr, L. U. No. 1031 Initiated December 1, 1946	Peggy Rada, L. U. No. 1031 Initiated November 1, 1946	Mary Sebek, L. U. No. 1031 Initiated May 1, 1943	William A. Tovrea, L. U. No. 1306 Initiated June 16, 1947	Ward F. Hendershot, L. U. No. 1361 Initiated April 29, 1944	Alva F. Manhusen, L. U. No. 1361 Initiated April 29, 1944
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L. U.	Name	Amount
17	John T. Fitzgerald	\$1,000.00
609	C. R. Lenox	1,000.00
1, O. (517)	J. F. Harding	1,000.00
1, O. (341)	Fred Spieth	1,000.00
342	Sherwood M. Jones	475.00
1, O. (103)	James W. O'Rourke	1,000.00
103	William F. Sheehan	1,000.00
3	Richard Boeckman	1,000.00
1, O. (65)	James F. Grant	1,000.00
1, O. (613)	T. E. Evans	1,000.00
937	Ernest C. Murray	1,000.00
134	Carl A. Hillstrom	1,000.00
887	Joseph A. Cerny	1,000.00
304	Charles T. Davis	1,000.00
292	William F. Pascoe	1,000.00
38	Fred A. Bolger	200.00
1, O. (17)	Edmund B. Hewitt	1,000.00
1, O. (263)	Melvin W. Markham	1,000.00
130	Gerard De Otter	1,000.00
1, O. (55)	Daniel H. Nall	1,000.00
1, O. (595)	Robert A. Crawford	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
650	Harry E. Reed	\$1,000.00
1393	Cloral Willie Curry	200.00
248	George Noble	1,000.00
914	Francis Grimshaw	1,000.00
339	James E. Cross	1,000.00
353	Thomas Shingler	1,000.00
213	Robert Wharton	1,000.00
510	Arthur M. Zapolnek	475.00
557	Woodrow W. Wilcox	475.00
6	Bert M. Miller	150.00
504	Howard Nunamaker	150.00
77	W. M. Ness	150.00
776	Frank J. Torlay	150.00
1	Harry T. Stein	150.00
48	Sam F. Grover	150.00
48	Chester L. Joy	150.00
3	Nicholas Cressal	150.00
1, O. (683)	Clarence J. Shipley	150.00
3	Santo Lo Pale	150.00

\$112,019.45



... make his care  
**CERTAIN!**

**Give..**

**Give  
enough!**

**THROUGH YOUR  
COMMUNITY CHEST**





# How does Your Candidate Rate?

The following are ten of the most important issues before the country. How your candidate rates on these will determine for you whether or not he will make a fair, proper, and progressive official. Check each issue and add up the percentages. If he votes "yes" on all, he is a 100 per cent candidate.

## CHECK LIST

No.	QUESTION	%	YES
1	Does he favor repeal of the TAFT-HARTLEY law?	10	
2	Does he favor amending the DISPLACED PERSONS BILL?	10	
3	Is he for the ANTI-INFLATION program to beat the high cost of living?	10	
4	Does he favor a decent HOUSING bill?	10	
5	Does he favor a decent TAX BILL?	10	
6	Will he support a higher MINIMUM WAGE?	10	
7	Does he favor HEALTH INSURANCE?	10	
8	Does he support the EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM (ECA)?	10	
9	Does he favor FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION?	10	
10	Does he favor broadening SOCIAL SECURITY?	10	
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	



Congress won't change because we plead, threaten, or defy it. It will only change when we send new faces to Congress. We must seriously analyze and rate each candidate before we vote.

## RATE RIGHT-VOTE RIGHT